

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 2, 1993

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

February 2, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Rev. Gordon S. Nelson, former pastor, First Lutheran Church, West Barnstable, MA, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, we expect so much of our legislative leaders. What great pressures they must feel.

We pray that You grant that these Representatives never need feel alone in the difficult and critical decisions they must make. May they know full measures of Your guiding spirit. Give them foresight, wisdom, and courage as they provide for our Nation and its people, and as they work for peace through justice for all the peoples of this fragile world.

Give, too, to all the citizenry the will to work with them, providing constructive criticism when necessary, but also lending support to that which is good and right and just.

Where we prosper, fill our hearts with thankfulness. Where we know failure, suffer our trust in You never to fail. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FROST led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1993

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to allow another member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to serve on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library in place of the Chairman of the Committee.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 42 and 43, of title 20, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. WARNER as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, vice, Mr. GARN, resigned.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276(h) to 276(k), of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. DODD, as chairman of the Senate delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group during the 103d Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. DECONCINI chairman, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, and Ms. MIKULSKI, to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

HOW 'BOUT THEM COWBOYS

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, how 'bout them Cowboys. The Dallas Cowboys, the only team to make six trips to the Super Bowl, returned to their rightful place in fine fashion Sunday by beating the Buffalo Bills 52-17 in Super Bowl XXVII.

I had the distinct pleasure of observing the Cowboys' return to glory first hand in Pasadena and what a glorious sight it was. After 14 years of frustra-

tion, and a dismal 1-15 record only four short seasons ago, Dallas is once again the home of America's team. I think that all would agree that owner Jerry Jones and Coach Jimmy Johnson have done an excellent job in constructing a Dallas Cowboys team that will be winning championships for some time to come.

Most preseason sages reasoned that this youthful team was still at least 1 year away from the Super Bowl. However, the Cowboys, led by a poised Troy Aikman and a stifling No. 1 defense, proved that they were ready now. While the offense piled up over 400 yards en route to five touchdowns and a field goal, the defense forced a Super Bowl record nine turnovers and scored two touchdowns of its own. Without a doubt, the Dallas Cowboys, 16-3 for the season, gave notice to the country that the youngest team in the NFL is also the best team in the NFL.

I am sure that all of Texas rejoices with me as I salute the 1992-93 World Champion Dallas Cowboys. To the rest of America, whether you lov'em or hate'em—the boys are back.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, last week the Federal Election Commission sent Congress its annual report of recommendations to reform the financing of campaigns for Federal office. Their primary stated objectives are to improve public disclosure and strengthen enforcement. They are also giving the key objectives in a bill which this Member is introducing today. While this bill does not represent comprehensive campaign finance reform, it certainly represents an effort to advance numerous important changes that must be included in any comprehensive campaign reform bill that Congress passes during the 103d Congress.

This Member has long been a supporter of campaign finance reform and believes that it is a crucial reform of our political system which is long overdue. The voters have nationally called rather loudly for change; therefore, Congress must act on this issue.

This Member's campaign finance reform legislation would, among other initiative items:

First, reduce the PAC contribution limit to \$1,000 per PAC;

Second, prohibit bundling of contributions through connected PAC's;

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Third, prohibit transfers among PAC's and candidate committees;

Fourth, prohibit leadership PAC's;

Fifth, prohibit soft money used to benefit Federal candidates in joint Federal-State activities;

Sixth, require a majority of funds raised by House candidates to come from local residents;

Seventh, prohibit corporations and unions from using their own money to indirectly influence Federal elections;

Eighth, require a clearer disclaimer on independent expenditure communications; and

Ninth, require unions to both get written approval of any members whose dues or agency fees are used for political purposes, and to require annual notice to such members if such funds are used for political purposes.

This Member urges his colleagues to take very seriously the need for campaign finance reform. During the 102d Congress, a campaign finance reform bill was once again constructed to generate partisan advantages. There clearly was a need for a strong and legitimate effort by the House and Senate majority leadership to work in a bipartisan way to achieve real and very necessary reform. In the current 103d Congress, we must pass workable reform legislation and take the partisanship out of this issue. Again, this Member urges his colleagues to carefully review and consider the reforms offered in the bill this Member is introducing today.

REQUEST TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XLVIII and clause 6(f) of rule X, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointments as majority members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence the following Members of the House:

Mr. GLICKMAN of Kansas, chairman; Mr. RICHARDSON of New Mexico; Mr. DICKS of Washington; Mr. DIXON of California; Mr. TORRICELLI of New Jersey; Mr. COLEMAN of Texas; Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado; Mr. BILBRAY of Nevada; Ms. PELOSI of California; Mr. LAUGHLIN of Texas; Mr. CRAMER of Alabama; Mr. REED of Rhode Island; and the following minority members: Mr. COMBEST of Texas; Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska; Mr. DORNAN of California; Mr. YOUNG of Florida; Mr. GEKAS of Pennsylvania; Mr. HANSEN of Utah; and Mr. LEWIS of California.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding these are Members who are being appointed to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker's appointments.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, are these Members who can be removed then

under the new rules of the House by the Speaker as well, without consultation with the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the new rule, and the Speaker does have that authority.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, so my understanding is that these Members are being appointed so even Republicans who were appointed at the behest of the minority leader can now, under the rules of the House, be removed from the committee by the Speaker without any consultation with the minority leader and without any approval of the House; is that correct, all of these Members that were just appointed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has stated his understanding of the rule and would suggest that when the Speaker is in the chair, he could comment on that question or observation by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, my concern is here that we have no assurance at this point, given the rules, that this Speaker will not exercise his right at some point to remove virtually all the Republicans from that committee who are just being appointed. Before the House gives its approval to this action, it seems to me that at least on the minority side we deserve some assurance that Republican members are not going to be removed from the committee simply because, for instance, they might oppose something that the Speaker wants done in the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests, as stated earlier, that the gentleman should address that question to the Speaker, ask the Speaker directly. The reason why the gentleman who is in the chair now asked unanimous consent was because he is the acting Speaker, and this is the Speaker's privilege.

To clear the matter up, the gentleman should take it up with the Speaker when he is in the chair.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would it not be appropriate for the Speaker to do this when he is in the chair, when the House has the ability to take action? And if we give approval right now, we will not have a chance to register this kind of a concern.

□ 1210

Therefore, it seems to me that the appropriate action would be for the Speaker to be in the chair so that these questions could be answered at the time when the House is able to take action.

My preference would be at this point for the Chair to withdraw this unanimous-consent request until the Speaker of the House can be in the chair to answer, I think, a very serious question about the new rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Does the gentleman object to the request?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, my preference would be for the Chair to simply withdraw the unanimous-consent request so that it could be acted on in a time appropriate, because it is apparent that the gentleman in the chair today is legitimately saying that he cannot answer these questions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair, at the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, will withdraw the request.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Chair.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. ROBERT MICHEL, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable ROBERT MICHEL, Republican leader:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 1, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 1, H. Con. Res. 192, 102nd Congress, as enacted by Section 317 of Public Law 102-392, I hereby designate the gentleman from California, Mr. Dreier, to serve as Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress and appoint the gentlewoman from Washington, Ms. Dunn, to fill an existing vacancy.

Sincerely yours,

BOB MICHEL,
Republican Leader.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes, 20 U.S.C. 42-43, and the order of the House of Wednesday, January 27, 1993, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on January 27, 1993, did appoint as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. NATCHER of Kentucky; Mr. MINETA of California; and Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania.

URGING SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this week we have the chance to make history. By passing the Family and Medical Leave Act, we can finally end years of government gridlock and enact leg-

isolation that represents real progress for working families.

The Family and Medical Leave Act was first introduced in the other body in 1987. But for the past 6 years, this critical measure has been passed over by administrations that did not view the plight of working families as a priority. Fortunately, we now have a President of vision who has pledged to sign this bill into law and break gridlock.

The Family and Medical Leave Act will ensure that working parents are not forced to choose between the demands of their jobs and the needs of their families.

In Connecticut we have family and medical leave protections. We know that they work. We know that family and medical leave does not hurt businesses; it helps them by improving worker productivity and morale, and by reducing turnover.

The House, by passing this legislation on an urgent basis, sends a signal to all those who would benefit by gridlock, that indeed, times have changed. Passage will send a signal that middle America can find champions in Washington who will act for the public interest. I urge my colleagues to support the Family and Medical Leave Act.

GOOD FAITH REFORM FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we learned that the House will not consider legislation to provide funding for the select committees—because the votes are not there to continue these committees. Mr. Speaker, you can hold the vote now or 2 weeks from now, but the issue will not change. If this body is ever going to reform the way it operates, the first small step will be to eliminate the select committees.

We have all read the headlines announcing layoffs at Sears, IBM, and Boeing. For the past 10 years corporate America has been going through a very serious restructuring in order to remain competitive in the global marketplace. The House of Representatives now has the same opportunity to become more efficient and save the taxpayers money—only if the Democrat leadership would allow the House to work it's will.

Abolishing the select committees would eliminate 91 staff positions and save taxpayers \$3.65 million. More importantly, it would demonstrate to the public that we are serious about making reforms to this institution. I urge all my colleagues to vote to end funding for the select committees. It would be a demonstration of good faith to the public that we are serious about taking

this first small step toward reform of our institution.

THE SOUND OF PROGRESS: PASSAGE OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, does America need the Family and Medical Leave Act? When elected officials from Washington get out and meet with the real people in America and hear real family struggles, it is clear to me that the Bush veto of the Family and Medical Leave Act twice, the effort by the Republican Party to put an end to this progressive legislation, has itself reached the end of the line.

Yesterday I went to the Eden Child Care Center in my district, in Edwardsville, IL. Let me tell one little story about a single parent, a mother with three small children struggling to make ends meet with children in a day care center.

The kids came down with chicken pox, as kids will, and they did not come down with it all at once. They spread it over a period of 3 weeks, and this mother stayed home, as she had to, to be with her children. She was fired. She lost her job. Her employer said, "Too much absenteeism," so there she sat with three kids, no job, and no opportunity. Is that what America is all about? I think not.

This week the sound we will hear in Washington is not of the Capitol dome crashing or the ice breaking on the Potomac, we will hear the sound of the end of gridlock. We are going to pass the Family and Medical Leave Act and send it to a President who has the compassion and good sense to sign it. It is long overdue.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CRIMINAL ALIEN DEPORTATION AND EXCLUSION AMENDMENTS OF 1993

(Mr. LEWIS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Criminal Alien Deportation and Exclusion Amendments of 1993.

This legislation allows INS to deport criminal aliens when they're convicted at the trial court level, instead of waiting until the alien has served their entire sentence.

The bill costs nothing, streamlines the system, protects against the release of hardened criminals, and preserves the aliens' due process rights under the law.

This bill also saves State and Federal governments the millions of dollars it costs to feed, clothe, and house deport-

able criminal aliens, most of which are convicted on drug charges.

Since 1 of every 4 inmates in the Federal prison system is an alien, this bill will also dramatically reduce overcrowding in our Nation's prisons and jails.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in taking this logical, no-nonsense step to deport criminal aliens, reduce prison overcrowding, and save millions of State and Federal dollars.

THE FAIR WAY TO MOVE TOWARD A BALANCED BUDGET

(Mr. SANDERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, this Nation has a \$300 billion deficit, and a \$4 trillion national debt—all of which constitutes a major crisis, and requires us to move toward a balanced budget.

But, Mr. Speaker, justice and decency demand that we do not balance the budget on the backs of the elderly, the poor, and the working people—those people who have already sacrificed and suffered over the last decade. Those people who are already the most vulnerable members of our society, the people most in pain.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable, as some have suggested, to ask the elderly, 25 percent of whom live in poverty or near poverty—many of whom in my own State of Vermont cannot afford their prescription drugs or afford to adequately heat their homes—to suffer a cutback in their meager Social Security benefits. That approach is wrong, wrong, wrong—and Congress should drop that idea immediately.

Mr. Speaker, the richest 1 percent of our population now own 36 percent of the wealth of this Nation, and the wealthiest 1 percent now own more wealth than the bottom 90 percent combined. Meanwhile, the gap between the rich and the poor is, today, wider than it has been in 60 years. During the last decade, while the standard of living of the average American declined, the wealthiest people have been given hundreds of billions of dollars in tax breaks.

Mr. Speaker, let us not cut Social Security payments for senior citizens and the poor. Let us ask those who have the money to start paying their fair share of taxes.

DOES REFORM EQUAL DOOM?

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, in Roll Call we see the headline: "Doom Awaits Selects." In the paper—admittedly an apologist publication of the Hill—we read about staff scrambling to save

jobs and Members grasping for ways to perpetuate their committees. But does reform equal doom in the minds of the Members of this body? I hope not—we were sent here this year to implement reform—not just by eliminating redundant and costly committees—but by adopting sweeping changes in the way Congress functions and by getting the Nation's financial house in order. This past week my phones have been ringing off the hook. Southwest Floridians are outraged that the new administration appears more interested in social engineering than healing our economy, more interested in appeasing special interests than keeping its promises to create jobs for Americans. Our constituents are demanding that all Government shape up—and the only doom that lies ahead is to the political careerists who fail to hear the clarion call for real reform around here.

□ 1220

SUPPORT FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

(Ms. BYRNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 1, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

This is a principle on which many Members on both sides of the aisle agree. In fact, new women Members gave it their early, unanimous, bipartisan support.

Unpaid leave for established workers when family, personal or medical circumstances obligate them to miss up to 12 weeks of work should be a fundamental right and an investment in our future.

Family leave will apply to firms with at least 50 employees—that exempts 95 percent of businesses but covers more than half of American workers.

Our laws do not approach the needs of working parents.

Should a country that cares about family values not protect these jobs? I think so.

For the good of the American family, I hope that H.R. 1 is not held hostage to shortsightedness and intolerance. It will reduce costs associated with employee turnover, hiring, and job training.

The Family and Medical Leave Act is common sense. It is time to make it law.

SUPER BOWL GOOD FOR PASADENA

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been a long-time fan of

the American Football Conference Kansas City Chiefs and the National Football Conference Washington Redskins. And it is in that spirit that I would like to say that I am also a fan of my good friends from Texas, Mr. SARPALIUS, my friend from Dallas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and my friends from Buffalo, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. QUINN, and others. And it is in that spirit that I would like to say that as I sat Sunday in the Rose Bowl that it was a great honor for my friend CARLOS MOORHEAD and me to have the privilege of representing Pasadena, CA, here in the U.S. Congress.

California has been undergoing some very difficult times recently. In Los Angeles County we have a 12-percent unemployment rate.

I hope very much as I extended congratulations to the Dallas Cowboys that it was the beginning of a great victory for our entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an editorial from the Los Angeles Times, as follows:

A GREAT EVENT, IN A GREAT PLACE

The final score was irrelevant. When an event unfolds as regally as Super Bowl XXVII, everyone is a winner—especially Southern California. Not that there wasn't a lot of tension built into the event.

After all, it might have rained.

It didn't of course. This is Southern California.

A place with its ups and downs—like everywhere else in the world—Southern California, sure, has its tensions, disparities, share of stupidities.

But we also have a great many people who love their country and love living here. For the past week, the wave of visitors to Southern California came to appreciate what we are all about.

We're not that difficult to understand. We bounce back. We are not easily discouraged. This past week of parties and events—culminating in Sunday's extravaganza—may not have shown Southern California at its most typical. Nothing is typical, anywhere, about Super Bowl week.

But the attitude here this past week was not at all atypical either: Yes, this is a place that is scarcely unmindful of having endured the worst riots in American history. Yes, it is a place that's still struggling with the worst economic downturn in anyone's memory. And it is a place that has a whole lot yet to do if it is to proceed apace as perhaps (we like to think) the best place to live, work and raise children in America.

But few here doubt that we shall overcome. That's our optimism. And a lot of people saw that sunny optimism on display this past week.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PERSISTING IN PROSECUTION OF DEMJANJUK AS IVAN THE TERRIBLE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, since the late 1970's the Justice Department told the world that a retired auto-

worker from Cleveland was Ivan the Terrible. And they had produced an awful lot of so-called evidence, much of it now having been shot down. And after investigating this case, starting in 1989, we have 80 different people who have identified Ivan the Terrible as Ivan Marchenko, dark hair, taller, long scar on the neck, older.

But the truth is our Justice Department still stonewalls, and instead of defending the Constitution and the American people they are defending what I consider to be a bunch of criminals in the Justice Department themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Ivan Marchenko is Ivan the Terrible, and I have reason to believe now he may still be living in Eastern Europe, having married a Yugoslav woman after Trieste, and while our Government kept pushing Demjanjuk, the real Ivan was growing old.

The headlines now show the Justice Department has headaches, and someone should go to jail for this. Our country has turned its back on the Constitution, and they have turned their back so many times that Demjanjuk is a classic example of a rights case, not a criminal.

PASSING A WAR CRIMES RESOLUTION

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, there is lots of talk about gridlock. I call on the other side of this body to pass by the end of this month the resolution putting the United States Congress on record with regard to the war crimes that are taking place in Serbia and the former Yugoslavia.

Over 20,000 women have been raped, ethnic cleansing has taken place, killings have taken place, mass graves have been found in Vukovar, but yet this body will do nothing. And last week the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported out, and not even on a rollcall vote, the resolution with regard to repealing the Hatch Act.

If this Congress does not act on this issue, then I think every Member who is a Member of this Congress should be embarrassed because the Congress has failed.

JOURNALISTIC JACKALS

(Mr. APPLEGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, the journalistic jackals are at it again. Bill Clinton has been in office but 2 weeks, and the perpetrators of the poison pen are dripping blood. They make Joseph Goebbels look good.

Let me say this: I do not agree with my wife all of the time. We have our disagreements, but I am not going to divorce her, and I am not going to kick her out of the house. We try to work out our differences.

But listen to the talk show hosts, the TV experts, the Sunday morning experts, the columnists and the editors, and here is what they have to say. They are more interested in self-gratification, and money in their pockets than they are in solving the country's problems.

Give the President a chance. Let him work his will. Bill Clinton is the only one we got, and he will be there for 4 years, and if we turn on him and pounce on him we are not going to get anything done for the people of this country.

DON'T MESS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in my home State we have a saying. Don't Mess With Texas.

Here in Congress we need a similar slogan—Don't Mess with Social Security.

President Clinton says he wants to balance the Federal budget on the backs of America's senior citizens. He is just plain wrong.

Older Americans built this country. They worked hard and raised families. They fought and won World War II and then sent their children to Vietnam. They built an economy second to none and made America great.

We owe them their full Social Security benefits. Social Security is one of the only solvent accounts our Government has. If it's not broke, don't fix it.

We should not rob the Social Security trust fund and push some of our seniors into poverty to pay for deficit spending.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Clinton and my colleagues to keep the word "trust" in the Social Security trust fund and don't mess with Social Security.

OPPOSITION TO AN OIL IMPORT FEE

(Mr. MARKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been freezing in New England this week. The temperature has hovered near zero, the winds have been whipping, and the snow keeps on falling. But, sadly, this blast of winter's wrath is not the worst chill New Englanders have gotten this week. Recent calls for an oil import fee will have a far more lasting impact on New Englanders than even the chill of winter.

Members of Congress—from JOE MOAKLEY to GEORGE MITCHELL—remain strenuously opposed to an oil import fee. We insist that the sacrifice associated with any deficit reduction plan must be borne by the entire Nation—but an oil import fee would impose a completely unfair burden on New England, which is more than twice as dependent on foreign oil as is the rest of the country. Many other regions are in the same predicament.

And to add insult to injury, less than half of the higher cost to oil consumers would go to the Federal Government for deficit reduction—the rest would line the pockets of domestic oil producers.

I am ready to work with the administration to find a fair and effective course of action to tackle our national budget deficit. However we cannot and will not allow a deficit reduction package that promises windfall profits for oil companies and an unfair burden on New England and the other oil-dependent regions of America.

□ 1230

THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES

(Mr. CAMP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, older Americans, drugs, children, youth, and families, hunger: They involve important issues, affecting people young and old. The politically safe route would be to continue the select committees even though they have no legislative authority in and of themselves.

None of them were ever intended to become permanent parts of the legislative bureaucracy.

The message sent by voters in 1992 was not that they want bigger government, but that they want better government. They said "We are tired of business as usual. If you can't do it, then we will find someone else who can." Well we are the ones who must do it. Do we stand for reform and sound policy, or rhetoric and nearly \$4 million a year which is directed at committees that don't have the legislative power to do a thing?

Other committees do have the authority and the ability to act on these important issues. We do not need additional committees that increase the size and cost of government every time we have an issue to address. Why do we not listen to the message heard loud and clear last year, and make a change?

Mr. Speaker, the choice is ours. Let us vote now on the select committees.

THE TREND TODAY IS TOWARD SMOKE-FREE FACILITIES

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, smoke-free facilities are the coming trend. In my home State of Kentucky, a tobacco State, local officials are trying to fashion methods by which smoking can be prohibited in workplaces and in public areas.

We have seen many buildings in the country declared smoke free, and just yesterday, Mrs. Clinton announced that smoking would no longer be permitted in the White House.

For various reasons, esthetic and personal-comfort reasons, health care concerns and liability reasons stemming from the EPA's announcement of a couple of weeks ago that secondhand smoke could be classified as a carcinogen, smoke-free places are coming. I think we, the Congress, could assist that trend.

Today the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] and I have introduced a bill that would prohibit smoking in Federal facilities and in facilities in which young people receive federally funded services except in areas that are separately ventilated.

I would encourage my colleagues to look seriously at this bill and to support it. We need to move America to a smoke-free environment.

THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE ACT

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is a national disgrace and a public health emergency that has reached epidemic proportions. More American women are injured in domestic violence episodes than in auto accidents, muggings, and rapes combined.

Without intervention by families, friends, and society, domestic violence escalates and leads ultimately to tragedy. Without a way out, many more women and their children will die.

Until last summer, the national domestic violence hotline provided a lifeline to battered women by offering emergency counseling, shelter referrals, and other help. Then, in July the privately funded hotline was disconnected when its funding was cut. Today, thousands of battered women and their children are without a vital link to information about shelters, safe homes, and counseling services.

I have introduced the National Domestic Violence Hotline Act, H.R. 522, which will provide \$1 million to reestablish and operate the tollfree, 24-hour-a-day hotline. The hotline will be available to non-English speakers and to the hearing impaired. This legislation will provide a lifeline to thousands of American women. Without such a hotline, many women will stay in abu-

sive relationships with tragic consequences. The domestic violence hotline is frontline prevention.

I urge Members to join me cosponsoring this important legislation.

WELFARE: A SECOND CHANCE, NOT A WAY OF LIFE

(Mr. SARPALIUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. We heard the President again say those words just a few hours ago when he outlined his welfare program for this country.

As somebody who has been there, let me tell you he is right on target. He talked about limiting the time when a person can be on welfare. He talked about expansion of the earned-income tax credit. He talked about giving States the freedom to experiment with new programs within their States. He talked about tougher child-support laws where, for once, parents will be responsible for raising their children and not leaving that responsibility to the taxpayers. He talked about education and training, and probably the most important part of his program, in my opinion, was when he talked about providing child care and health care.

Imagine a single mother with children trying to survive in this economy today in the fear of losing health care for her children.

His program does give people a second chance, and I hope that my colleagues will look at his program strongly.

IS THIS WHAT PEOPLE VOTED FOR?

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, our Democrat friends have a clarion call. They say it is an end to gridlock, and so it is.

The Democrats now control the White House, the House, the Senate, all the bureaucracies, all the agencies. In fact, today we have 258 Democrats in this House, and only 175 Republicans.

In 1994, 2 years from now, it will be 40 years that the Democrats have run this House, every single Speaker, every single chairman, every single subcommittee chairman.

But wait a minute, lest we forget, in 1982 the Democrats had a little bumper sticker. It said, "Protect Social Security. Vote Democrat." I remember that, because we Republicans were beat to a pulp. We lost 26 seats that year.

But we have to have some intellectual integrity, do we not? Who is the President who said, "Let us tax Social Security"? Why, it was President Clin-

ton, with the Democrat Congress who is approving.

Yes, it is an end to gridlock. But according to the independent press, President Clinton has now broken every single promise except the promise to raise taxes.

I do not think that is what those people voted for on November 3.

FAST FOOD SHOULD NOT MEAN A FAST TRIP TO THE HOSPITAL

(Mr. KREIDLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, more than 300 people in Washington State have become ill, and 2 children have died because a fast food chain served hamburgers that contained toxic bacteria.

The only sure way to prevent this kind of poisoning is to cook meat thoroughly. Jack-in-the-Box violated Federal and State laws in not doing so.

But the Department of Agriculture spends millions of dollars on an inspection system that should prevent tainted meat from getting to restaurants in the first place. We need to know why this system failed.

Secretary Espy is in Washington State today, and I appreciate his concern. I urge him to review the inspection system and take steps to prevent such a tragedy from happening again.

USDA needs to restore the cuts, the last administration, made in its inspection staff. USDA needs to do more lab sampling in processing plants. And we need more research on ways to keep bacteria out of the meat supply.

Mr. Speaker, America's families deserve a safer food supply for their tax dollars. People who buy carry-out food should not be put at risk for carryout illness.

UNFUNDED MANDATES

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the economy, or better yet, the economy, stupid, that is the cry we hear, and properly so.

But what is the first act of Congress with regard to the economy? To add more and more unfunded mandates on a weaker economy.

I hear more from business people about unfunded mandates and overregulation as an obstacle to helping the economy than any other issue.

Mr. Speaker, we have a very activist Congress wanting to desperately micromanage social programs through unfunded mandates and causing businesses to pick up the bill. The question is not the value of family leave. The question is how you accomplish that. Unfunded mandates on a weakened economy are not the best approach.

SUPPORT THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, they asked us how do we deal with unfunded mandates. Let me tell you, as the person who introduced family leave in 1985, we are still waiting.

The children who were born that year are now in third grade. Everyone kept saying, "Oh, SCHROEDER, we do not need this bill. We are sure that the private sector will do this." Well, they did not, and we keep having more children born, and we remain the industrial nation with the least family-friendly work policies.

We are going to move forward this year and this week on a very compromised bill that has been worked on for 8 years in both bodies, that has passed over and over again in both bodies, and I plead with my colleagues who are thinking about playing all sorts of games with it not to do this.

America's families have waited long enough, and there is no other industrialized nation on the planet that does not have family leave in a much stronger form than even the one we are going to be considering this week.

But let us do it. Let us not keep talking family issues and voting down every single thing that really would strengthen America's families.

That opportunity this week is going to be offered. Who is for families and who is just faking? I think we are going to find out real soon.

□ 1240

NO TAX ON SOCIAL SECURITY, NO FREEZE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, AND TAKE SOCIAL SECURITY OFF BUDGET—LEAVE IT ALONE

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, there is no excuse for the Democratic administration to propose raising taxes on Social Security or to propose freezing the cost-of-living allowance for Social Security recipients. Social Security is financially sound and is the most widely supported social insurance program we have.

To tax Social Security or freeze Social Security is to transfer the money to subsidize the welfare state and the bureaucracy. It is just plain wrong.

Social Security should be taken off budget, the deficit would be solved by shrinking the bureaucracy and transforming welfare into workfare, and cutting out lower priority programs.

Maybe a Democratic Cabinet with nine millionaires, more than either Reagan or Bush administration, is sim-

ply insensitive to concerns of senior citizens who average less than \$650 a month in Social Security payments. However, we have an obligation to our parents and grandparents to protect them from the welfare state's desperation.

No taxes on Social Security, no freeze on Social Security; take Social Security off budget and leave it alone.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mr. PASTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow this body will usher in a new era. When we pass H.R. 2, the Family and Medical Leave Act, we will signal the beginning of a government committed to working together. Gridlock will be over.

It is significant that the Family Medical and Leave Act will be the first major piece of legislation that President Clinton will sign into law. We will be sending a clear message to the American people that this Congress and its leadership are the true protectors of family values, and that we consider the welfare of our families and children as our No. 1 priority.

Mr. Speaker, the most important things to Americans are their families and their jobs, and H.R. 2 will preserve both. No longer will workers be forced to choose between their families and their jobs, and no longer will an estimated 150,000 workers lose their jobs every year because of the lack of work-guaranteed medical leave.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for our Nation's families and end the gridlock.

MESSING WITH SOCIAL SECURITY—THERE IS SOMETHING REALLY STUPID

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, mythology, and maybe reality, holds that a sign in the Clinton campaign headquarters read, "The Economy, Stupid." What we did not know was that the small print on that sign evidently read, "Cut Social Security, freeze Social Security, tax Social Security, make Social Security just another welfare program."

Messing with Social Security, now that is something really stupid.

LET US PASS THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for us to take a stand for the families of this country.

We need to expand our view of the American work force from faceless employees to mothers, fathers, and people who are part of that close knit nuclear unit of our society called families.

The Family Leave Act would allow unpaid, job-protected leave for employees of firms with 50 or more workers. People will be able to take care of their family's basic needs without losing their means of economic survival. Child development experts have repeatedly emphasized the importance of parents taking the time to develop early bonding with newborns or adopted children. And anyone suffering from a serious illness needs, first of all quality medical care, but just as important, they need the constant presence of a loved one to help them get through that difficult time. Remember, employees can choose to exempt key salaried workers from this legislation if they feel the absence of that worker will pose serious harm to the company. However, preserving families should be a priority within this body. We can set the tone for the rest of society if we adopt this family sensitive legislation.

TRUE REFORM MEANS ELIMINATING SELECT COMMITTEES

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the schedule today originally provided for our consideration of the reauthorization of the select committees. That has been pulled, obviously, because there are not—the majority feels—sufficient number of votes to pass that particular resolution.

Just by way of a little reminder, when the issue was first enjoined here in the House a week or so ago, we were under the impression on our side of the aisle that we did not, probably, have the votes to defeat any one of the select committees; we did not know whether they would come out en bloc, four at a time or individually.

The majority, the Democrat majority, obviously felt it was to their advantage to bring up the select committees individually: Narcotics, Aging, Children and Youth, the Hunger Committees. The first one went down to defeat, whereupon I reminded the majority that earlier in the day we had proposed, on our side, a compromise for simply a 1-year extension. They refused our compromise.

We will accept that because obviously they have the votes to do what they want to do. But I just wanted to remind Members of the House, from the standpoint of the record, that I proposed eliminating all these selects, in the Republican administrative reform bill last year when we were talking about a finance officer for the House of Representatives. This was my alter-

native to the Democratic plan to reform the House by just creating a House administrator.

Again, at the beginning of this 103d Congress, my rules package, as an alternative to the rules package alternative, would have eliminated all select committees.

So I think our position has been very clear on that point. And quite frankly we are prepared to vote against all four of those select committees when the issue is brought back to the House in whatever form. I simply want to remind folks that when we talk about reform, actions do speak louder than words, but let us get those words straight.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STRICT LIABILITY FOR SAFER STREETS ACT OF 1993

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon the Congress to stop the flow of blood in our streets and neighborhoods caused by gun violence. It is time to hold those responsible for the flood of weapons, in our communities, for the toll they inflict.

Today, I, joined by Congressman TUCKER, have introduced the Strict Liability for Safer Streets Act of 1993. In short, the legislation will hold manufacturers and importers of handguns and semiautomatic assault weapons strictly liable for injuries and deaths caused by their weapons.

In addition, this legislation doubles the excise tax on firearms and channels the revenue collected into a trust fund to help alleviate the burdensome costs associated with the treatment of uninsured gun shot victims.

If we are truly serious about addressing the senseless slaughter taking place in our streets, we must hold people and corporations responsible for their actions, as well as provide relief to those impacted so heavily by the destructive cost of gun violence.

I ask my colleagues' support for this legislation.

THE HAMAS MILITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDEAST

(Mr. SCHUMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of our colleagues to the alarming and threatening reports of Hamas militants in the United States who may be funding and directing terrorist activities in the Mideast.

An avowedly terrorist organization, an odious group committed to murder

and mayhem to advance its nefarious purposes, cannot be permitted to get a foothold in America.

Mr. Speaker, I have just written a letter to the Justice Department asking them to launch a full-scale investigation into these reports.

I have also called for a review of the Justice Department's efforts to determine whether Hamas leaders have entered this country illegally and I am asking the State Department to add Hamas to its official list of terrorist organizations.

Our efforts to stand up to Hamas terror are critical to peace in the Mideast. Hamas opposes the Mideast peace conference and has vowed to oppose, by any means, any successful peaceful results of the peace conference. Hamas has also launched efforts to destabilize governments in Egypt and Algeria and is considered by many Arab governments to be the most serious threat to their security. And finally, let us also be aware of the danger to the safety of Americans posed by the launching of this Hamas jihad from American soil.

□ 1250

MATRIX-CHURCHILL, SPIES AND LIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BECERRA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the primary reason the Banking Committee has been, and continues to, investigate BNL of Atlanta, among others, and the funding of Iraq's procurement network is to illustrate clearly and concisely how foreign governments can, and sometimes do and continue to do so even as I speak today, abuse the United States banking system.

From the beginning, the consideration has been whether the first two years when there was no interest in these developments and then the advent of the BCCI scandal which was the first thing that came over and agitated the public mind and related to the BNL, incidentally, was from the standpoint of banking.

What I have been pushing since 1975 when I caused to have the first hearings in my home town of San Antonio—I certainly was not the chairman then—of what was obviously a very disturbing trend, and no existing laws in our books to govern these heavy cash flows of money across international lines, with nobody either on this side or any side much knowing what it was about.

The 2-day hearings we held in April 1975 revealed very disturbing information, which locally led to the indictment and conviction of two individuals. It was the first harbinger or forerunner of what we later, just 3 years

ago, were wallowing in the S&L crisis, because it was the cause for one of our S&L's of my hometown to go under at the time.

It also surfaced some individuals from other States that later were prominently involved in the national scandals that were so much agitating us just 3 years ago, and in the meanwhile have been convicted and jailed.

But in 1975, who cared?

So it took 3 years before we finally had the first so-called International Banking Act of 1978. I had been pushing for the enactment of a fairly strong one, and in fact anything would be better than nothing, which we had in 1975; but by 1978 we finally persuaded the then-chairman to do something. Then it was a very watered-down version which essentially has continued through until we were able to draft some amendments in the 1991 act, and then again last year in the 1992 act, but they are still minimal and far from what this Nation must have if it is going to protect its vital interests in a most important way.

The fact is that one of the things that is very difficult to even bring about and penetrate the level of consciousness of our own Members, as well as the business leadership and as well as the leadership in the executive branch and in the regulatory bodies, that there is a vast difference between our system, which is totally different from the European or the other banking systems where you have government ownership of the banks.

The BNL, for instance, was an institution owned by the Italian Government. Most of these institutions are foreign government-owned.

So from the beginning, I have pointed out the danger to the national interest and have been unsuccessful to this day in bringing even the minimal defensive regulatory environment that this country must have as a minimum to protect its true national interest.

We are the only industrialized nation that does not have any screening boards or any protection of any kind; but then also we had the abandonment of the American scene by not only the megacorporations in the sixties began to lead the United States, and that was when we heard about transnationals and the big departure of our corporations, and also in so doing, in effect, sold out American labor, but that is another story.

The banks did it, too; that is the biggest of the big, and when they did, in the words of the old Latin saying to the effect that, "Where my money goes is where my nationality is." "Ubi pecunia patria."

In other words, "My loyalty is where my money is".

□ 1300

Therefore, today, with the advent of another collateral development, such

as the offshore facilities that are hand and glove with these activities I speak about and that we brought out in the case of the BNL and BCCI; so, that gives my colleagues the main reasons for my interests.

Now there are those who think that I have single-shot this issue. But they simply have not followed the record of what has happened. When we did, last year, come across the policy matters involving the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture commodity credit program, and the Department of Commerce export licensing business, we then referred to the proper committees those aspects, and we brought in the very preeminent colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE], from the Committee on Agriculture, chairman of the subcommittee that has jurisdiction. We brought in the equally distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDESON] who has jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, State Department, and also those that had jurisdiction over the Commerce Department and the issuance of the export license, and in many cases not even bothering to provide export licensing for such things as material and equipment necessary to the composition of nuclear type of weaponry.

So, I have been restricted single-mindedly to the need to obtain the necessary banking legislation. After all, that is where we are coming from in the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and we are only too happy—and certainly I would have been delighted to have some colleagues, even on the Banking Committee—then come to the first hearings we had in 1990, and in the very beginning of the glimmering of this issue in 1989, because it will be 4 years this coming summer that I initiated what has turned out to be this investigation.

Now, the legislation that I have introduced in the past two Congresses changed the way foreign banks are regulated to a certain extent and has resulted in greater oversight of foreign bank activities in the United States in some ways. But that resulted only after the BCCI scandals kind of embarrassed some of our regulators, like the Fed, and then, when they joined us in accepting the minimal changes, well, we were able to get the amendments.

However, I repeat, a lot more has to be done.

Branches and agencies of foreign banks currently hold over, very conservatively, \$700 billion in the United States, and too often this money is dedicated to activities that are harmful to our national security or are in actual violation of U.S. law. Activities like drug money laundering, which is huge, continues unabated and with the collateral activities of the offshore facilities that enable our corporations,

from banks to everything else, to escape taxes and also to set up activities in lax or nonexistent regulated atmospheres and which have one purpose in mind, and that is to take advantage of the U.S. system and to continue this nefarious drug money laundering operation which circulates through the arterial system of our financial setup in the United States. It takes just a little tranche or a little amount of this money, like the BNL's, to multiply huge activities.

BNL's illicit loans to Iraq are a prime example of the dangers confronting our financial system. BNL Atlanta not only funded Iraqi weapons purchases; the loans were also used to fund acquisitions of technology used in Iraq's clandestine missile, nuclear, and chemical weapons building programs. In fact, BNL Atlanta loans were the single largest outside source of funds for Saddam Hussein's ambitious military industrialization program.

I was astounded to learn that the Federal Reserve and State bank regulators had no clue that BNL was funding Iraq's weapons building effort. Given the bank regulator's historically poor record of supervising foreign banks, I have no doubt that other nations and criminals from around the globe are currently taking advantage of our banking system. The BNL scandal should serve as a continuous reminder that we must be vigilant in protecting our banking system from bad actors. We must learn from our mistakes. Up to now we have been like the old Bourbon kings, I keep repeating: Learn nothing and forget nothing. This is the primary reason I am continuing the BNL probe and investigating the funding of Iraq's procurement network.

And contrary to all of the agitation last year, an election year, I never have immersed this issue in any ersatz political activity. When we started in 1989, 1990, 1991, those were not Presidential election years, and, had we had the cooperation of the very administration that was up in arms last year, up to November 3, why it would not have been a political issue at all. But that is so much history now.

But I just want to remind my colleagues that at no time did anybody show where I have immersed this into any kind of a partisan type of approach or attack. The primary reason continues to be the need to obtain the necessary statutes.

Now the stakes are extremely high. The integrity of our banking system and the safety and soundness of our banking system is at risk.

In previous reports I revealed that BNL was the major outside source of funds for Iraq's ambitious military industrialization program. The militarization program was under the direction of Saddam Hussein's son-in-law, Hussein Kamil. Mr. Kamil headed the Ministry of Industry and Military

Industrialization, better known as MIMI. In all, BNL provided MIMI with over \$2 billion in funding, much of which was dedicated to building Iraq's weapons manufacturing infrastructure.

Mr. Kamil also directed an intelligence organization called the Special Security Organization [SSO]. Using covert techniques, SSO agents helped to establish a complex, worldwide web of front companies that were used to procure technology for many of Iraq's highest priority weapons programs. The front companies were of course often staffed with Iraqi intelligence agents.

One of the largest of the procurement networks, called the Al-Arabi Trading Co. Network, was established in 1987. It was headquartered in Baghdad, but its tentacles spread throughout Europe and the United States. The Al-Arabi Network had affiliates in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and France, all of which enabled Iraq in less than an 8-year period—from 1981 to just 1988, not counting what happened after 1988—to obtain from these countries, including the United States, over 47.6 billion dollars' worth of armament.

The prime responsibility of network firms was to obtain Western technology for Iraqi factories involved in building conventional and nonconventional weapons.

□ 1310

These factories include establishments known as Nassr, Bader, Hutteen, and Saddam. Western governments supported Iraq's weapons building programs throughout the 1980's and early 1990's despite their public pronouncements that they would not sell equipment that could be used to enhance Iraq's military capability.

In 1987, Al-Arabi established a holding company in London called the Technology Development Group [TDG]. In the same year TDG gained control of several British and American firms, most notably the venerable British machine toolmaker Matrix-Churchill Ltd. and its Cleveland, OH, affiliate Matrix-Churchill Corp. [MCC].

Matrix-Churchill Ltd. was the United Kingdom's premier toolmaker and a major supplier of machine tools to arsenals around the world. It has been in existence since 1923 and its two plants in the United Kingdom employed over 700 people. Matrix-Churchill Corp. in Cleveland was its North American sales and service affiliate and it was established in 1967.

Prior to being purchasing by the Iraqis, Matrix-Churchill had contracts to provide machines for several armaments factories. One of the contracts, known as the ABC contract, was to supply machine tools to Hutteen, one of these entities in Iraq which was engaged in producing the 155- and the 122-millimeter artillery shells.

A second contract, referred to as the ABA contract, obligated Matrix Churchill to supply machines to Nassr for the production of a rocket called the Ababel. Matrix-Churchill had a great many contracts to supply Iraq. For example, Matrix had a contract to ship machines to an artillery fuse factory at Nassr that had been conceived by the famed ballistic genius Gerald Bull.

I have talked about him in the past and will in the future bring out further facts about him because of his ability to obtain, together with Matrix-Churchill, BNL financing. This was the big gun, as they called it. He was the inventive genius from Canada, and interestingly enough, he worked very closely with United States Army ballistics, and the United States now has that gun. Very little is known about that, but the United States now has the big gun, which we so much reviled Bull and others for. Incidentally, Gerald Bull was assassinated mysteriously in Brussels, Belgium, where he had set up his corporation through which he had obtained the funding from BNL in the United States.

Matrix also had contracts to supply machine tools to the Chilean arms dealer Carlos Cardoen who had several large weapons contracts with Iraq. As it happened, many of Matrix-Churchill's contracts with Iraq were financed by the Atlanta branch of BNL.

Matrix-Churchill records show that as early as 1988 the majority of its machine tool deliveries were destined for Iraqi weapons factories. That could not have been a surprise to the British Government, as indeed has been brought out, because starting in May 1987, a director of Matrix-Churchill began providing British intelligence with detailed accounts of Iraq's procurement activities.

Our brilliant staff, under the direction of Dennis Kane, has made contact here. I am speaking as a result of the accumulation of massive evidentiary material and interviews.

In fact, though it was little noted in the United States press, several dozen British Government documents detailing the spy relationship were made public late last year during an aborted attempt to prosecute several Matrix-Churchill directors for violating United Kingdom export control laws.

The rest of today's report will discuss the implications of some of the documents released during the trial in Great Britain. Last week I placed in the RECORD these documents from British intelligence, and they are interesting.

In addition, I will discuss whether or not British intelligence informed the CIA and BNL's funding of Matrix-Churchill and Iraq's procurement network prior to the BNL raid in August 1989. Well, we know definitely that that was the case.

In past reports I showed how the Bush administration, in its pursuit of closer relations with Saddam Hussein, a policy inherited from his predecessor administration knowingly authorized United States firms to sell sophisticated technology for use in Iraqi conventional and nonconventional weapons programs. Not surprisingly, United States intelligence was well aware of Iraq's military industrialization program. We brought that out ad infinitum.

I also showed that BNL Atlanta loans fueled Iraq's weapons building effort by funding a series of front companies in Europe and the United States that were used to purchase Western technology. What I could not report last year was that the CIA had contemporaneous knowledge of BNL's illicit activities or that the CIA was aware of BNL's funding of Iraq's procurement activities prior to the raid on BNL in August 1989.

However, the evidence recently gathered by the committee and its capable staff contradict the CIA's assertion that it was unaware of BNL's funding of Iraq's procurement activities.

The foreign policies of the United States and United Kingdom Governments are hardly distinguishable. Margaret Thatcher and John Major worked hand in glove with the administration.

Of course, that was a Tory government, and we have had Tory governments. We do not call them that. They like to call themselves, euphemistically, conservatives, but I would not dare abuse that word. We live in such a day of abuse of words. They are reactionaries. They are what President Franklin Roosevelt in his day and time called reactionaries, and he explained that that meant somnambulists, sleepwalkers walking backward.

That is what we have had. We have not had conservatives. If that is the case, I call myself a conservator in the sense that I believe as a matter of principle and to the marrow of my bones, I am charged with the responsibility of conserving the traditional American liberal spirit. That makes me a conservator, not a conservative as defined nowadays. Horrors. Perish the thought.

This collaboration was complete in the Middle East and Iraq, although England has had for years a much longer history of engagement and entanglement with the peoples of Mesopotamia and surrounding areas.

That is why I have tempered my judgments when with great indignation it was brought out that Saddam Hussein, in his war against Iran, when that community had been penetrated by the Iranian forces, used poison gas. Well, the British were the first ones to use it, in 1919, and later against those forces. Winston Churchill, being the head of that war office, whatever they called it, and the Royal Air Force, gave permission to use poison gas. Well, of

course, who ever thought of not using whatever means you had to take care of these recalcitrant Arabs? The recalcitrant Arabs are the Iraqis of today, and poison gas was used against them. That was our so-called Western civilization use, going back to 1919, after World War I, when we had the big battle to take over the remains of the German interests in that area, along with the remnants of the Turkish Ottoman Empire.

So that is why I have tempered my judgments, because we are the last ones who should cast judgments. As a matter of fact, I have repeated what I first read from what I consider to be an outstanding American thinker, Noam Chomsky, that the greatest need of our country was not dissent but de-Nazification. We have used no different tactics than Hitler and the Nazis. I would point to our shameless bombing and incineration of thousands of human beings in Panama by Stealth bombers. Can you imagine? It is still true that the American people do not know what has been done in their name.

□ 1320

The more recent shelling of Baghdad, where we had men, women, children killed, why? I mean, it just seems to me that we have gone from our moorings.

Let me say something to my colleagues along that line. We may indulge in the thought that we are self-righteous and doing the right thing, but the outside of the United States world does not agree with that. Just read their journals and their thinkers, and you will see where we are in the estimate of world opinion, which the signers of the Declaration of Independence said they were obedient to.

The intimacy of our relationship with Great Britain is illustrated by our intelligence sharing arrangement, which is far more extensive with the United Kingdom than with any other country, including Israel, where there is an intense connection.

A British intelligence memo released during the aborted Matrix-Churchill trial illustrates the closeness of the United Kingdom-United States intelligence relationship. The memo, from an intelligence agent to his superiors, states:

*** It would be useful if you could eventually get details from the Americans of other British and European companies involved in procurement.

In addition, one of the sources used by British intelligence told the committee that his handler made it clear to him that information gathered about the U.S. activities of Matrix-Churchill and other firms was shared with the United States.

While it is apparent that the United States and United Kingdom shared information on Iraq's procurement activities, the committee is still at-

tempting to learn when the CIA received information from the United Kingdom and the content of those communications.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE KNEW ABOUT BNL FUNDING

The committee recently interviewed one of the Matrix-Churchill directors, a man named Paul Henderson. British intelligence met with Mr. Henderson on a regular basis beginning in 1988. His handler asked detailed questions about Iraq's procurement activities including information on weapons factories in Iraq, details on other Iraqi procurement fronts, and financing arrangements for the procurement network. Mr. Henderson even provided his government with blueprints on several Iraqi military projects being worked on by Matrix-Churchill. Mr. Henderson told the committee:

In April 1989, 4 months before the BNL raid in Atlanta, Mr. Henderson remembers providing British intelligence with information on the Atlanta branch of BNL's role in funding of Iraq's purchase of Matrix-Churchill machines. He told his British intelligence handler that BNL Atlanta was funding several Matrix-Churchill contracts in Iraq.

Mr. Henderson's handler often asked for any information he had on other United States companies that had dealings with Iraq. His handler also made it clear that information gathered on U.S. firms was passed to U.S. intelligence;

Mr. Henderson's handler at MI6 often asked for information on the activities of Matrix-Churchill's Cleveland, OH, affiliate.

In 1989, the Iraqis used BNL money to form a joint venture with Gerald Bull in order to purchase an advanced composite carbon fiber factory in Belfast. Mr. Henderson also believes the Iraqis used BNL funds to purchase shares in a Swiss industrial firm. The Iraqis were also trying to purchase a firm in Yugoslavia that was to be part of Iraq's procurement network;

In late 1989, Mr. Henderson provided British intelligence with detailed plans for an artillery fuse factory being constructed at Nassr by Gerald Bull's company, SRC. He also provided data on a project run by Chilean armsmaker Carlos Cardoen.

On several occasions the Robert Gates-led CIA has told the Banking Committee that it had no contemporaneous information on BNL's illicit loans to Iraq or BNL's funding of Iraq's procurement network. Specifically, the CIA told the Banking Committee that it was not aware of BNL's illicit loans until after the raid in August 1989. Mr. Henderson's evidence strongly suggests that these claims are untrue.

If the BNL information was shared with the CIA in a timely manner, a myriad of additional questions need to be answered. For instance:

First, why did the CIA allow our banking system to be abused by knowingly withholding information about BNL's activities from bank regulators?

Second, why did the CIA mislead the Banking Committee about its knowledge of BNL and Iraq's procurement network?

Third, did the CIA keep the BNL loans a secret because it did not want to interrupt the United Kingdom's intelligence gathering operation?

Fourth, did the CIA keep the BNL loans a secret because it did not want to interrupt its own intelligence gathering operation on Matrix-Churchill Corp. in Cleveland, OH?

While the jury is still out on whether or not the CIA misled the Banking Committee about BNL, at a minimum, the CIA is guilty of misleading the Banking Committee about its knowledge of Matrix-Churchill. "British Knew of Iraqi Procurement Activities Starting in 1987." When was information passed to U.S. intelligence?

On August 20, 1991, I wrote the CIA asking for any foreign intelligence information, if available, on Matrix-Churchill and other members of Iraq's technology procurement network. In their reply of November 12, 1991, the CIA stated that it "conducted an extensive search of its files and indices of the appropriate CIA offices." Regarding Matrix-Churchill Ltd., the letter states:

*** Matrix-Churchill Limited (MCL) Coventry, England; This organization is mentioned in Tab A document. There is additional information on MCL in a top secret compartmented document.

The committee received a similar response on other members of Iraq's procurement network including Al Arabi Trading Co., TMG Engineering, Technology Development Group [TDG], Tigris Trading Co., and Meed International.

The CIA and DIA provided the committee access to several secret reports that mention Matrix-Churchill and Iraq's procurement activities. Some of the highlights of the U.S. intelligence reports are as follows:

A June 1989 secret DIA report entitled "Iraq's European Procurement Network" clearly identifies Matrix-Churchill USA as part of Iraq's procurement network and indicates the network was established in 1987;

A September 4, 1989 secret CIA report entitled, "Iraq's Nuclear Weapons Related Procurement Activities" identifies TDG and other members of the Al Arabi network as part of an effort to acquire technology for Iraq's clandestine nuclear program. It also identifies Safa Al Habobi as a key player in Iraq's procurement activities. Al Habobi was the chairman of TDG, Matrix-Churchill Ltd., and Matrix-Churchill Corp. in Cleveland.

A November 6, 1989 secret CIA report entitled, "Iraq-Italy: Repercussions of

the BNL-Atlanta Scandal" identifies the Al Arabi Trading Co. procurement network including Matrix-Churchill. It also mentions Gerald Bull's Space Research Corp. [SRC] as part of the network.

A July 1990 secret CIA report entitled, "Iraqi Ballistic Missile Developments" states that Iraq's procurement network was established in 1987 with arms in the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East.

□ 1330

This report states that several members of the network had applied for United States export licenses for machines destined for an Iraqi missile program, but that the applications were denied. This report also states that a foreign intelligence service passed along information that the Swiss firm Schmiedemeccanica was partly purchased by the Iraqis. Mr. Henderson told us he believes it was BNL money that allowed the Iraqis to purchase an interest in that firm.

The CIA's November 12, 1991 reply also stated that information on Matrix-Churchill and Iraq's procurement network is contained in a single top secret document. I cannot understand why the CIA wanted the committee to believe that it had only one top secret document that mentioned Matrix-Churchill and the other Iraqi procurement fronts.

By way of parenthesis, it also shows the abominable attempt to try to scare me when the CIA was alleging that I had violated national security, but never had access to these very same top secret documents. They knew that, and we were not pushing. We do not have to have them. All of this stuff has already been disclosed offshore. The only people that do not know about CIA secrecy are the Americans. Everybody around the world knows.

The CIA failed to mention that the British had an extensive intelligence gathering operation on Matrix-Churchill and Iraq's procurement activities. The CIA knew the committee was investigating Matrix-Churchill, yet the intelligence sharing arrangement was never mentioned. The CIA also never bothered to mention that it had received information from the United Kingdom on Matrix-Churchill Corp. in Cleveland, OH, or other United States firms that were engaged in procurement with Iraq. Without the Matrix-Churchill trial in the United Kingdom we probably would never have known about the British intelligence operation.

Let me say also that I have introduced documents from the German intelligence agency that were refused us by the Americans when we started, and there was no attention paid to this. The Italian Senate had created the first investigating committee with a very distinguished member of the Sen-

ate, Senator Tarka, as chairman, who asked to meet, and I met with him not once but several times. When the Federal Reserve Board refused to give us the information the committee had subpoenaed because of Attorney General Thornburgh and then later Barr's refusal, we got it from that source, the European source. So it is absolutely abominable that our country would have reached this terrible state of national security anxiety in which everything familiar to our own constitutional setup has been jeopardized, and the freedom and liberty of our citizens, incidentally, as never before in our history, I might say to our colleagues. It sounds kind of far-reaching, but let me assure the Members, it is very, very conservative in my utterance.

The CIA never bothered to mention that it had received information from the United Kingdom on Matrix-Churchill in Cleveland or the other United States firms, but then we went out and our great able investigators went over and talked to employees there, and we found out how the Iraqis handled it and how, when they did not want the American companies to know, they would slip into Arabic or all the documents would be in Arabic; how they got, for instance, the blueprints, because remember that these corporations, great private enterprise in the United States, have contracts with our defense setups. Matrix had the contract with the U.S. Defense Department, the Army, on the 155 millimeter artillery casing, so what they did was simply, as having taken over the corporation they had access to the blueprints, all they had to do was put them in the mail pouch, the so-called diplomatic mail pouch, which is supposed to be accessible for inspection, and ship to Baghdad. We brought that out before, brought that out as early as 1990.

What is clear is the CIA wanted the Banking Committee to go away without knowing the depth of its information on Iraq's procurement activities. That information, while embarrassing to the Bush administration, could have been useful in helping me to illustrate the dangers of banking fiascos like the BNL and the BCCI scandal.

The information the CIA shared with the committee only goes back to mid-1989. Some of the British Government documents released during the trial demonstrate a detailed knowledge of Matrix-Churchill's relationship with Iraq as early as May 1987. Two directors of Matrix-Churchill, Mr. Mark Guthredge and Mr. Henderson, were sources used by British intelligence. What was learned in some of their meetings with British intelligence is summarized below.

A May 6, 1987 interview with Mr. Guthredge states that Matrix-Churchill is supplying machine tools for Iraq's armaments industry;

An August 6, 1987 interview with Guthredge names Iraqi factories,

Hutteen and Nassr, as heavily engaged in weapons production;

A November 30, 1987 interview with Guthredge states that the Nassr weapons complex obtained drawings of U.S.-designed aerial bombs.

A January 18, 1988 interview with Guthredge states that the owners of Matrix-Churchill signed a multimillion dollar contract with a U.S. firm for the supply of a forging line for the Nassr weapons factory. The write-up states that it appears TEG, an Iraqi firm used to purchase Matrix-Churchill, has an inexhaustible supply of funds.

In a March 14, 1988 meeting, Guthredge talks about financing arrangements for Matrix-Churchill sales to Iraq. The document unfortunately is heavily redacted so it is impossible to tell if BNL is listed as a source of financing.

In July 1988, Paul Henderson's name appears as potential source to replace Guthredge who is moving to a new firm;

A December 12, 1988 interview with Henderson mentions a Nassr contract to build Matrix-Churchill machines in Iraq. This contract was later funded by BNL. The memo also mentions that TDG/Matrix-Churchill will establish a branch in Baghdad. The Cleveland office of Matrix-Churchill actually established the branch in 1989.

A January 6, 1989 intelligence memo states that Iraqi procurement activities have expanded to the nuclear field. This memo also states that United Kingdom authorities had concern about United States operations of Matrix-Churchill and it appears that Henderson is asked if he minds whether the United States receives his reporting. This document also appears to discuss sharing with the United States, although extensive redactions make it unclear.

An August 18, 1989 interview with Henderson discusses the BNL raid. Henderson was unaware of the raid until he was told by his British intelligence handler.

An October 30, 1989 intelligence memo identifies Gerald Bull's Space Research Corp. as working on the supergun project in Iraq.

If the United States intelligence received all or even some of this information, it raises new questions about why United States firms were permitted to ship equipment to Nassr, Hutteen, and other Iraqi weapons factories. It also raises questions about how thorough and honest the CIA was in replying to the committee's request for information on Iraq's procurement activities.

CONCLUSION

Given our close relationship with the United Kingdom, it is reasonable to assume that they shared intelligence on Iraq's procurement network with the CIA. While the Bush administration has repeatedly denied it had knowledge of the BNL loans to Iraq, the White

House and Justice Department refused to allow the committee to have access to classified information that would have either exonerated the Bush administration or proven that they were aware of the BNL loans.

Now we have Paul Henderson telling us that he informed British intelligence of BNL's role in funding Matrix-Churchill's Iraq-related activities in April 1989—a full 4 months before the raid on BNL's office.

The Bush administration would like us to believe that it did not know about the BNL loans to Iraq. That claim seems less likely as time passes. If they did know about the BNL loans to Iraq, at a minimum they would be culpable of allowing a massive abuse of the United States banking system.

□ 1340

Another question that needs to be answered is why the past administration permitted Iraq's procurement network to continue operating unabated. They even gave Iraqi front company Matrix-Churchill an export license in June 1990. That is just a little more than 2 months before the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

How can this be explained when only months after approving the export license, one of the main reasons given for the gulf war was to destroy Iraq's ability to make weapons of mass destruction, an effort that continues to this day?

Could it be that there was a complete and total breakdown in communications between the CIA, the State Department, Commerce Department, and law enforcement agencies? Now I know that the State Department intervened, for instance, in the issuance of the export licenses, in the Export-Import Bank loan guarantees. But further than that, I have documentation to show that back when the Federal attorneys in Miami were trying to do something about the drug money laundering from the Caribbean and particularly the Bahamas, and they were before the grand jury, and the State Department intervened to prevent that. So it goes back a long time under these past administrations where the State Department could come in as it did in the National Advisory Council, and not only the Export-Import Bank, but the Department of Commerce and all where the two members, and the Defense intelligence representative were all saying no, do not do this because it is involving military technology from our country.

They were commandeered as a minority by the administration, State Department, Secretary, the White House, the National Security Council. So how can this be explained in view of what is now history? And why should there be obstructions to an honest effort to supply our country the minimal environment of regulatory protection for a system?

To do that we have to know where we are coming from, which is what we have been trying to do in order to know where we want to go. We know where we want to go. A lot of these people who do not know where they want to go, I will tell them any road will take you there. Anybody who does not know where he wants to go, any road will take them there. But we know where we want to go. We know precisely. I have individually known since 1975 when it was absolutely unbelievable to me that our country did not have one statute governing international money transactions, or banking if you want to call it that. So we have to identify the breakdown.

Now could it be that profits, and I think this had a lot to do with it, from the sales of United States technology was the motive, like the sale of the agricultural products that BNL through the agriculture guarantee program caused the taxpayers to pick up the tab for when Iraq defaulted. And right now, as I brought out in the special order a week ago, the BNL is suing the U.S. Government for over \$370 million. That is the taxpayers, and we have been trying to protect that. I just cannot believe that we would have to fight the whole array of the administrative setup that is supposed to be protecting the national interests and trying to protect the taxpayers' money.

It could also be the case that the administration purposely allowed Matrix-Churchill to continue operation in order to appease their general policy, which was to do that. Ever since 1983 when President Reagan removed Iraq from the list of terrorist nations, that opened the gates wide. We had over 85 of the principal corporations in our country immediately go in in the name of trade balances and so forth.

But whatever that reason, the risk was and continues to be enormous. And to me unthinkable to be allowed.

Not getting tough with Iraq certainly emboldened Saddam Hussein, and in fact there is very much evidence to show that until the very moment that he went across, even though for 100 years Iraq has been claiming that which we call Kuwait, but there is no question that the record shows that ever since 1980 the policy was, you know these geopoliticians that we get up there now and then, and the idea was what do you do to counterbalance Iran. And we have learned nothing since our experience with Iran and the Shah. Same thing. But did anybody say anything when our CIA interfered, and the first popular election held in Iran, Mossadegh, we overthrew, did in through entry and intervention, which was possible then. Who is going to say that because of that type of ignorance and action we had the payoff of 1979 in the hostage taking in Tehran? And of course, the ignorance that was allowed to envelop the banking regulators kept

alive a vital link to the whole scheme, a large, ready supply of bank credit.

And that is what we are about. So I have my supporting documentation following these remarks, which I include for the RECORD, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE
AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, August 20, 1991.

Hon. WILLIAM H. WEBSTER,
Director of Central Intelligence, Washington,
DC.

DEAR JUDGE WEBSTER: The Banking Committee is conducting an investigation into the operations of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL). I ask for your cooperation with the Committee's investigation.

Between 1985 and 1990, BNL provided Iraq with over \$4 billion in unauthorized loans that were used to purchase agricultural products and industrial goods. Many of the individuals and beneficiaries of the BNL loans to Iraq are based in foreign countries. The committee would like to learn more about the foreign beneficiaries of BNL loans to Iraq, and respectfully asks the CIA to provide, if available, foreign intelligence information on the following:

1. Wafia Dajani (Jordanian Citizen) and his related companies: Amman Resources, Amman, Jordan; Amman Resources International, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Araba Holdings, Inc. Panama; Aqaba Packing, Co., Amman, Jordan.

2. Technology and Development Group (TDG) London, England.

3. TMG Engineering Limited, London, England.

4. Matrix-Churchill Limited (MCL) Coventry, England.

5. Tigris Trading Company, Baghdad, Iraq.

6. Al-Arabi Trading Company, Ltd.

7. Meed International, Ltd, England.

8. Kintex, Sophia, Bulgaria (aka "Globus" or "Korekom").

9. TechnoExport Foreign Trade Company, Ltd., Czechoslovakia.

10. Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the USSR, Moscow, USSR.

11. Exportkhleb, Moscow, USSR.

The Following Iraqi Government entities and Iraqi Individuals:

12. Ministry of Industry and Military Manufacturing, An Agency of the Republic of Iraq;

13. Nassar State Establishment for Mechanical Industries, An Agency of Republic of Iraq;

14. Central Bank of Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq;—Sadik Taha.

15. Rafidain Bank, Baghdad, Iraq;

16. Ali Motalib Ali, former commercial attache at Iraq's German Embassy.

Thank you for your time and cooperation. With best wishes.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
Washington, DC, November 5, 1992.

Hon. HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of July 30, 1992 for us to review two documents to determine whether they can be declassified.

On 11 September 1992, we provided the Committee with a declassified copy of the seven page memorandum entitled "Iraq: No End in Sight to Debt Burden." However, we determined that Annexes I and II to this

memorandum must remain classified. Enclosed please find a declassified version of my letter dated 12 November 1991 to you. I apologize for the delay in providing this version.

Please also note both documents may be responsive to your letter of October 16, 1992. As I stated in my letter of 26 October 1992, we will continue to provide unclassified documents responsive to that request as they become available.

STANLEY M. MOSKOWITZ,
Director of Congressional Affairs.

Enclosure:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
Washington, DC, November 12, 1991.

Hon. HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In a letter dated 20 August 1991, the Banking Committee informed us of its investigation into the operations of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL). As a part of this investigation, the Banking Committee requested any foreign intelligence information this Agency may have on foreign beneficiaries of BNL loans to Iraq. As you are aware, we also are responding to a separate request from your Committee to review summaries of several raw, unevaluated reports on Iraq and BNL. Some of these summaries contain specific information on the Rafidain Bank (item 15 in your 20 August letter).

In addition to the information we are providing at this time, there are other documents, with the security classification TOP SECRET compartmented information, on the Iraq/BNL connection that we are prepared to provide directly to you and the other Committee members. The TOP SECRET compartmented documents also can be made available to staff members when they have obtained the appropriate clearances.

In response to your request, an extensive search of the files and indices of the appropriate CIA offices produced the following results that are keyed to your letter.

A. Wafia Dajani (Jordanian Citizen):—
(1) Amman Resources, Amman, Jordan:—

(2) Amman Resources International, Georgetown, Grand Cayman:—

(3) Araba Holdings, Inc. Panama:—
(4) Aqaba Packing Co., Amman, Jordan:—

B. Technology and Development Group (TDG) London, England: This corporation is identified as being part of Iraq's procurement network in the 6 November 1989 document entitled "Iraq-Italy: Repercussions of the BNL-Atlanta Scandal" (See TAB A).

C. TMG Engineering Limited, London, England: Tab A also contains information on TMG.

D. Matrix-Churchill Limited (MCL) Coventry, England: This organization is mentioned in TAB A document.

E. Tigris Trading Company, Baghdad, Iraq:—

N. Central Bank of Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq and Sadik Taha: Please see paragraph L above for information on the Central Bank. Some of the unclassified material (TAB B) contains information on Sadik Taha.

O. Rafidain Bank, Baghdad, Iraq:—
There is information on this bank in some of the unclassified material. (TAB B).

P. Ali Motalib Ali, former Commercial Attache at Iraq's German Embassy:—

In addition to providing information from our classified files, we also have included some unclassified material from other open

source publications (TAB B), and from the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) that may assist you in this investigation. (TAB C)

In the course of searching our records, we identified documents relating to this matter that were originated by the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, United States Information Agency, Department of Justice, and the Department of State. We are prepared to provide these agencies with specific document citations to facilitate their response to the Committee if you wish to obtain these documents from them.

Sincerely,

STANLEY M. MOSKOWITZ,
Director of Congressional Affairs.

[Directorate of Intelligence, 6 November 1989]

IRAQ-ITALY: REPERCUSSIONS OF THE BNL-ATLANTA SCANDAL
SUMMARY

The revelation that a US branch of an Italian bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), granted more than \$3 billion unauthorized letters of credit to Iraq has had wide-ranging repercussions for Iraq and Italy. For Iraq, public disclosure that it used some of the credits to acquire military-related technology has impeded procurement efforts, and the suspension of BNL credits has slowed civilian reconstruction and development projects. For Italy, the BNL scandal has cast at least a temporary shadow on Prime Minister Andreotti's new government, raised questions about public-sector enterprises, and reopened the issue of privatization.

The affair is unlikely to have a major impact on Iraqi military procurement efforts, but cash-short Baghdad probably will have to postpone plans for some civilian projects. The loss of BNL financing and, more important, any reduction in US agricultural credit guarantees because of negative publicity about the scandal probably would damage US-Iraqi commercial ties. For Iraq's part, however, the strain in political relations is likely to be short-lived, particularly if Baghdad believes US credit guarantees will be forthcoming. Iraq is eager to maintain good ties to the United States, an attitude intensified by improved relations between Iran and the USSR.

BNL-ATLANTA FINANCING FOR IRAQ

The Atlanta, Georgia branch of the state-owned Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL)—Italy's largest bank—extended \$3.2 billion in 2,500 unauthorized letters of credit for Iraq between February 1988 and July 1989. US and Italian authorities have been investigating the scandal since July for violations of banking regulations and tax and customs laws.

Fragmentary reporting indicates BNL-Atlanta disbursed \$1.85 billion of the \$3.2 billion, including at least \$800 million in letters of credit guaranteed by the US Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). BNL headquarters agreed to release another \$550 million in early October — after Iraq threatened to suspend payment to Italian firms if the bank failed to honor its commitments.

BNL-Atlanta's unusual activities included: Exceeding the branch's allowable debt of \$500,000 per customer.

Charging Baghdad an average 0.2-percent commission instead of the usual 15 percent for a poor credit risk.

Financing the letters of credit by borrowing from other banks for 90 to 180 days but allowing Iraq up to five years to repay.

BNL's North American headquarters in New York and the bank's directors in Rome

publicly denied knowing about the letters of credit, although a BNL official in Chicago claims he notified New York and Rome several times about the unusual activity in Atlanta, according to press reports. Press reports also indicate a BNL branch in Udine, Italy referred customers exporting to Iraq to the Atlanta branch. Iraqi officials have generally denied knowledge of any wrongdoing, arguing that Baghdad is a victim in the scandal.

Iraq used some BNL credits—at least \$600 million, according to British press—to buy military and dual-use technology through various front companies and legitimate firms in Western Europe. British press says that BNL-Atlanta also financed Iraqi military purchases from Kintex, the Bulgarian armament company.

IMPACT ON IRAQ

The suspension of credits from BNL—by far Baghdad's largest source of credits—and disclosure in the British press that Iraq used the credits to acquire military-related technology has almost certainly complicated Baghdad's procurement efforts. We believe that increased Western scrutiny of these activities has at least temporarily impaired Baghdad's ability to acquire such technology. Press coverage and London's opposition to Iraq's control of a company possessing sensitive technology, for example, led SRC Composites to divest its advanced composites factory, according to press reports. Some other firms in the networks have gone out of business.

The loss of BNL financing has almost certainly slowed civilian reconstruction and development in Iraq. Many US and West European firms supplying goods and services to projects in Iraq were being paid through BNL. Many of these firms have probably suspended business with Iraq until alternate methods of payment—cash, other loans, or barter—are arranged. Financially strapped Baghdad, however, is unable to meet demands by some of these firms for payment in cash, especially for expensive purchases. Reporting indicates Iraq has nearly exhausted available credit lines and barter opportunities.

IRAQI PROCUREMENT NETWORKS

Baghdad has created complex procurement networks of holding companies in Western Europe to acquire technology for its chemical, biological, nuclear, and ballistic missile development programs. According to British press, one such network begins in Baghdad with the Al-Arabi Trading Company, which controls the London-based Technology and Development Group, Ltd. (TDG) and another UK firm, TMG Engineering. TDG and its Brussels-based partner, Space Research Corporation, own the Ulster-registered firm Canira Technical Corporation, Ltd. Canira in March established SRC Composites, which acquired access to advanced composite and carbon fiber technology used in aircraft and missile production. In 1987 TMG gained control of Matrix-Churchill, Ltd., the United Kingdom's leading producer of computer-controlled machine tools that can be used in the production of sophisticated armaments.

We believe Iraqi intelligence is directly involved in the activities of many holding companies funneling technology to Iraq.

EFFECT ON US-IRAQI RELATIONS

For Iraq, any reduction in bilateral commercial ties because of the BNL scandal takes on political significance, which Baghdad—ever paranoid—tends to exaggerate.

The fallout from the scandal has strained US-Iraqi relations. Baghdad is seriously concerned that the affair is adversely affecting its economic ties to the United States—the backbone of the bilateral relationship. Iraq is particularly upset that the CCC offered significantly less credit guarantees for FY 1990 than Baghdad requested because of negative publicity about the scandal. Iraq fears that any large reduction in CCC credit guarantees would make it more costly and difficult to import agricultural goods and damage its international credit rating.

Several US firms have already been affected by the scandal. Press reporting indicates BNL was financing at least \$1 billion in sales to Iraq by US firms, including agricultural goods, an automobile plant, and ethylene plant, industrial machinery, construction materials, and irrigation equipment. Some US suppliers are worried that they will not receive payment on letters of credit that they have not yet submitted to BNL-Atlanta. Many US firms are trying to arrange other means of payment to avoid losing lucrative contracts.

The scandal has contributed to Iraq's perception that the United States is trying to hamstring Baghdad's efforts to promote better political ties. A senior Iraqi official told his US counterpart in early October that Baghdad was unhappy that Washington's decision on CCC credits is linked to the scandal, with which he maintained Iraq had no part. The official indicated this was not a sign that the United States wants to improve relations.

Baghdad is eager to resolve the BNL crisis because harmonious bilateral relations are important to its strategic planning. Iraq believes that the Iraqis have not abandoned plans to oust the regime in Baghdad and wants to assure that the superpowers would back Iraq or at least remain neutral during any future hostilities. The Iraqis seek to prevent Washington from favoring Iran so much that Baghdad's interests are threatened. In Iraq's view, the superpowers regard Iran to be of greater importance in the region, and Baghdad is therefore trying to enhance Iraq's political and economic importance to the United States.

IMPACT ON ITALY

The BNL affair—in combination with other scandals—has cast a shadow on prime Minister Andreotti's three-month-old government. Partly to divert attention from the BNL affair, the Socialists and some Christian Democrats are playing up other scandals, including renewed allegations that the Italian military covered up evidence concerning the 1980 crash of an Italian airliner north of Sicily. None of the governing political parties or their factions, however, appears now to believe it can strengthen its relative positions by exploiting the issue.

The scandal has also spotlighted the cost of Italy's longstanding and entrenched spoils system in the state-owned enterprises. Traditionally, appointments to key positions in public-sector companies have been allocated as a message of party and even factional influence. Under this system, the president and several directors of BNL are members of the Italian Socialist Party, while the executive director usually comes from the Christian Democratic Party. Several backbenchers in parliament quickly denounced the spoils system for not allowing the most competent people to fill public-sector jobs. The attacks, however, have been discounted as political sour grapes, and the system shows no signs of collapse.

In light of the BNL affair, Treasury Minister Carli has renewed his efforts—against

admittedly long odds—to enlist support for privatizing state-owned banks and other public-sector corporations. Carli believes the breakdown in supervision at BNL is all too typical of the quality of Italian public-sector banking. In his opinion, privatization would force Italian banks to narrow the current 6-percentage-point spread between interest paid to depositors and that charged to borrowers—a prerequisite if Italian banks are to do well after the EC dismantles capital controls next year.

LINKS WITH IRAQI GOVERNMENT

1. Source was able to help in a number of further areas.

2. Source has never been under an illusion that TMG's daughter company, TDG, is a buying mission for Iraq. WADI's company, TEG (Technology Engineering Group) is supposed to be separate from TDG (the owner of Churchill-Matrix). However, until recently both TDG and TEG shared the same office building in DUKE HOUSE. TDG have now moved out to Stratford Place.

3. Four other aspects Link TEG and TDG to the Iraqi Government.

c. The DRESDNER Bank has been involved in the purchase of machine tools.

4. Most of the business by TDG and TEG is conducted directly with agencies in Baghdad. Other than ALI ALI in Bonn, source has not met other embassy officials. WADI is on the phone constantly to his contacts in Iraq and does not appear to work through the embassy in London.

5. Recently there has been a change in the way machine purchases are funded. TDG are trying for Midland Bank credit lines. There is pressure on the UK companies to open credit lines with the Iraqi Central Bank or RAFFIDIAN. However, the UK companies are resisting because of the risk of Iraq calling in the money. TDG has one existing line with some money left with the Midland Bank but are seeking a new credit line with up to 50 million for capital equipment.

EFFECT ON UK COMPANIES

6. Many of the UK companies were hoping that the Iraqi business would last 3-5 years. The companies will be affected to different degrees if licenses are not granted next year. In addition to the original order, Churchill-Matrix has signed two others of £4½ million each. However, unlike WICKMAN-BENNETT, the next largest producer for Iraq, Churchill-Matrix has yet to ship much of its order. Thus WICKMAN-BENNETT might escape without much damage (the order book for next year is unknown) while Churchill-Matrix could be ruined.

8. Source believes the Iraqi's may have over-ordered on machine tools. The UK product compares very favorably with anything on offer in Europe. However, the Iraqi's may be finding it difficult to train up the machine operators. In early March 1988, 16 senior Iraqi machine operators were undergoing training in Coventry. This training is provided as part of the purchase agreement.

11. WADI may well have other areas of business interests. Source is sure he saw papers in WADI's office concerned with the Ensign Defense Group. However, no details are known.

FUTURE IRAQI POLICY

12. As long as 12 months ago, WADI discussed possible difficulties over export licenses. There was and still is talk of moving

the whole operation to Switzerland. WADI said that they would like to purchase UK machine tools because of the level of technology and sales experience. WADI has already set up a company to place the contracts through Jordan.

13. In source's opinion, the Iraqi's would have little difficulty in placing their orders for machine tools elsewhere. Japan is presently an uncertain supplier because of new export restrictions. However, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland are all possible alternative suppliers. Perhaps the leading new supplier would be Austria.

1. At the Restricted Enforcement Unit (REU) meeting on Friday 23 December 1988, we discussed control of exports of machine tools to Iraq and release of our reporting on the subject.

2. DESS reported that, at a meeting a few days earlier, which was chaired by Lord TREFGARNE, a decision on whether to relax export controls on machine tools for Iraq had been deferred pending our advice on how this would effect — and the future of MATRICH-CHURCHILL. We told the REU that the security of our source was now best guaranteed if reasonable exports of machine tools by MATRICH-CHURCHILL were allowed to continue. We also drew attention to the recent expansion of activities of the procurement network into the nuclear proliferation field and the importance this placed on maintaining access, through — to the general activities of the network. We suggested that the criteria for denying exports of machine tools to Iraq should be the same as for other proliferating countries —. These are set out clearly in EG(C)O's (to which you could reasonably draw — attention) and apply only to sophisticated CNC, multi-axis tools well above the specification of those presently supplied by Matrix-Churchill. Our advice accorded with the line which DTI, DESS and FCO wished to take and we expect it will now be implemented without delay.

3. We reminded the REU that, at a previous meeting we had sought agreement on issuing the — series of reports on Iraq to —. There had been concern expressed at the time that machine tools manufactured by the Matrix-Churchill Corporation in Cleveland Ohio could have been exported to Matrix-Churchill here for re-export to Iraq. This would have caused embarrassment to DTI if US authorities found out. We reported that we had taken up this point with our source who was able to confirm that no such diversion had taken place. — had also confirmed that it would not embarrass him if — were to receive our reporting, indeed he was keen for this to happen. The REU has therefore withdrawn its objection and we will now go ahead and release the previous reporting to —. Our plan is to include this in one package together with the new report which is now being prepared which will contain the procurement network 'organisation'.

— four hour session with — on 18 August 1989 was dominated initially by the PT news that Banco Lavoro (BL) in Atlanta were under investigation. Neither — nor any of his staff had noticed this and he was grateful for the tip-off. He got his senior directors to investigate the matter and faxed the article to TDG. After consulting his bankers — decided that Matrix-Churchill (MC) had no exposure. Although a recent forging plant contract, (like most Iraqi contracts) had been organised. Using a seven

million Deutschmark BL letter of credit (LC), MC have not done any work on this project and so do not stand to lose. As far as — could work out, BL were taking confirmed LCs and absolutely guaranteeing them. In effect, BL Atlanta were upgrading LCs and taking on exposure to Iraqi risk without, presumably, telling their Headquarters or the US authorities. — had always been mystified as to why the Iraqis channeled their business through BL Atlanta. They always undercut terms that MC could get from other banks and paid promptly. Three BL staff visited — in Coventry to finalize details on a deal. There was nothing note-worthy about them, they just seem like normal American bankers. We do not think there is any mileage in us getting involved in the details of these problems, which are not integral to illegal Iraqi high technology procurement. However, it would be useful if you could eventually get details from the Americans of other British and European Companies involved in procurement. The interesting implication is that this scandal will damage TDG and the position of —.

c. We think that your idea of a long session with — in London — is a good one. We have provisionally arranged this with — for the first week in September (after the visit of the Director Generals). We would get much more — information out of him if we had at this meeting a map of where we suspect sensitive research establishments are and an organogram of the establishments, so that he can fill in the gaps from his own personal knowledge.

HAITI WATCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS], is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the following communication was sent to the White House and it reads as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 29, 1993.

President BILL CLINTON,
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We write to applaud your bold decision to schedule a meeting directly with Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. That gesture indicates to the nation and the world your deep commitment to protecting human rights and democracy in our hemisphere. Given the recent intransigence on the part of the Haitian military and continuing human rights abuses, we hope that this meeting will occur as soon as possible.

Millions of people in America and across the globe supported your campaign for change and hope. In contrast to the failures of the previous policy to restore democracy and a respect for human rights to Haiti, we believe your new and imaginative policy signals a worthy beginning that has persuaded the literally thousands of Haitians attempting to leave the embattled island to postpone their departure.

Press accounts indicate that the military leadership in Haiti is, at best, divided about accepting President Aristide's eventual return. They should not doubt the commitment and resolve of the United States in this matter. We urge you to send clear and unmistakable signals to Haiti's despots that

President Aristide, as the only democratically elected leader in Haiti in over 200 years, is a friend and that the military junta are despots who will be treated as such.

We hope that a negotiated resolution of this situation will be possible. Should talks fail to begin within a short time, however, we hope that the United States will lead an international effort that will make clear the world community's intention not to tolerate this tyranny in our midst. Appropriate action should include consideration of targeted and graduated sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council as early as mid-February, in accord with Resolution 22 which the United States supported and the U.N. General Assembly adopted on November 22, 1992.

In addition, we hope that the refugee policy of the previous administration of saying to political refugees "not in my backyard," which is inconsistent with U.S. refugee law and with the symbol of the Statue of Liberty, will be reversed. Respect for our heritage and the Refugee Act of 1980 require as much.

We believe that the right course on Haitian policy is also a difficult one, but one on which the United States should embark. We support your fundamental belief that change here, too, must be realized.

In this respect, we would also like to request that, as representatives of key constituencies, we have the opportunity to meet with you to further express our beliefs and suggestions on this most important and timely matter.

Thank you for your attention to, and courage on, this matter.

Sincerely,

John Conyers, Jr., Barbara Rose Collins, Kweisi Mfume, Bob Carr, Benjamin A. Gilman, Edolphus Towns, Thomas M. Foglietta, Donald M. Payne, Carrie P. Meek, Charles B. Rangel, Louis Stokes, Ronald Dellums.

Matthew G. Martinez, Paul E. Kanjorski, Neil Abercrombie, Walter R. Tucker III, José E. Serrano, Major R. Owens, Dale E. Kildee, Ron de Lugo, Patricia Schroeder, Corrine Brown, Nydia Velazquez, Eva M. Clayton.

Tim Penny, Albert Russell Wynn, Carolyn B. Maloney, Alan Wheat, Harold Ford, William D. Ford, Edward J. Markey, Henry B. Gonzalez, Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Cynthia McKinney, Mike Kopetski, Bernard Sanders, Lucien E. Blackwell, Bobby Scott, Mel Reynolds, Nita Lowey, Bill Richardson, David E. Bonior.

□ 1350

A NEW DIRECTION FOR THE CITIZENS OF PUERTO RICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Puerto Rico [Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, and distinguished colleagues, as the 103d Congress gets underway with the hope and promise of a new beginning for our Nation and a domestic agenda being formulated by the administration of President Bill Clinton, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle a new direction being taken by your fellow citizens in Puerto Rico.

Last Thursday, January 28, 1993, our Governor, Pedro Rosselló—with the votes of nearly a million Puerto Ricans behind him—and the faces of hundreds of Puerto Rican schoolchildren before him in a ceremony which pointed to our future instead of our past—signed into law the restoration of English, side-by-side with Spanish, as the official languages of Puerto Rico.

This, the first major action of our new Governor and our territorial legislature, signals the intent of the people of Puerto Rico to reaffirm a principle stated in the preamble of our territorial Constitution—and that is our special commitment as American citizens to the coexistence in our island of the two great cultures of the American hemisphere.

During last fall's election campaign in Puerto Rico, I campaigned with Governor Rosselló—along with fellow party leaders—on a pledge to restore English to official status. Our pro-statehood New Progressive Party, propelled by a strong desire to reverse a highly unpopular decision by our island's previous Governor, delivered to the advocates of territorial status, the Popular Democratic Party, its most decisive defeat in the history of Puerto Rico.

The action of our Governor and legislature on January 28, 1993, reflects the spirit of the 1952 territorial Constitution, and reverses an April 1991 law in which the previous administration had abolished an 89-year-old bilingual policy in the government of Puerto Rico.

Nineteen months after the so-called Spanish-only law was adopted in April 1991, our party—the New Progressive Party, which is a coalition of both Democrats and Republicans in Puerto Rico working together with the common goal of achieving statehood—won the island elections.

The repeal of the Spanish-only law was a key plank in our party's platform. This contrasts with the action taken by the previous administration, which moved to eliminate the official standing of English without indicating its intention to do so in its 1988 party platform.

Never in its 21-month-old existence did the Spanish-only law enjoy a popular mandate from the people. Polls throughout 1991 and 1992 consistently showed that 78 to 81 percent of our people wanted both Spanish and English recognized as the island's official languages.

It may well be asked that if this was the case, why was English ever removed? Well, the Popular Democratic Party, Mr. Speaker, wanted to make the road to achieving equality—the road to achieving statehood—more difficult. The Spanish-only law was imposed as an obstacle to equality and our achievement of full political rights in our Nation.

But language is never meant to be an obstacle to a better understanding

among people. Language is made for communication. We Puerto Ricans are blessed with a unique opportunity to stand squarely for more understanding and better communication between Spanish-speaking and English-speaking people in the American hemisphere.

As the United States and Mexico move to implement a mutually beneficial free-trade agreement, what better time than now for Puerto Ricans to affirm our desire to distinguish ourselves as a people with a special capacity not only for commercial exchanges, but cultural exchanges as well.

Let no one misunderstand us on this. This is the linguistic reality that reflects the will of the people which I have been elected to represent in this Congress. The Spanish language is our vernacular, by which we express a particular identity as Puerto Ricans in an island which was a Spanish colony for four centuries. Our Spanish language will always identify and unite us as Puerto Ricans.

At the same time, we are an island whose population of 3.6 million not only forms part of this Nation through the bonds of citizenship, but through the bonds of blood as well. Some 2.7 million of our island's sons and daughters—along with their children and the grandchildren of new generations—live on the mainland.

It would be difficult to find a family in the island that doesn't have family—close family—living on the mainland. Virtually all Puerto Ricans on the mainland speak English. In fact, I might confidently assert that many of them speak English better than Spanish. Some cannot even speak Spanish.

On the island or on the mainland, English is the primary language which unites us to all our fellow American citizens and, indeed, it is the language which we use to claim our right to participate on equal terms as citizens of this Nation.

The people of Puerto Rico gave us their votes last November—today those of us who favor statehood constitute a more than two-thirds majority in Puerto Rico's House, Senate, and mayoralties. It was that two-thirds legislative majority that restored English to equal footing with Spanish as the first official measure of the new administration.

The law which restores English to official status together with Spanish was amended to clarify that Spanish would continue to be the language of instruction in the island's public school system. English will also continue to be a required subject from first grade on. The new law also reaffirms that Spanish will be the principal language used in island courts.

If the adage that the journey of 1,000 miles begins with a single step is true, I want my colleagues to know that the law signed last week is a step—a major step—toward putting the 3.6 million

U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico on the road toward equality.

Citizens since 1917, we are still disenfranchised and denied our full rights as U.S. citizens. We have languished in the twilight zone of a never-never status where confusion by our mainland counterparts is continually clouded by misunderstanding of who we Puerto Ricans are, what our culture is, and what is it that we really want in our continuing relationship with the 50 States of the Union.

It is true, as a Washington Post story of January 30 noted, that the issue of status is one which has sharply divided the citizens of Puerto Rico along the lines of statehood, independence, or continuation of the territorial status called commonwealth in effect since 1952.

I am—and always have been—one who believes that the island-initiated referendum that we will be holding toward the end of this year will result in a decision reflecting the fact that the majority of Puerto Ricans support statehood.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of Puerto Rico's political status has been put before Congress on many previous occasions. For the benefit of new Members, I would like to point out that extensive hearings were held in the first session of the 101st Congress, and that year—1989—the issue of status was dominant in the island.

But detailed hearings on S. 712 in the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources—as well as other Senate committees—failed to put the issue squarely before the people of Puerto Rico. No final bill ever emerged from that committee. This was the case despite the exhaustive and detailed work by Senators BENNETT JOHNSTON, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, and LLOYD BENTSEN, as well as literally dozens of Senators who involved themselves in hearings of a multijurisdictional nature.

In the House of Representatives, Chairman Morris K. Udall involved the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—where the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs, chaired by Virgin Island Delegate RON DE LUGO—did succeed in moving a bill to the House floor for a successful vote.

Despite hundreds of hours of work by many legislators—both here and in Puerto Rico—and despite rising expectations in Puerto Rico—the historic process ultimately leading to Puerto Rico's entrance into the Union as the 51st State was not realized.

Now, it is time once again to reopen and revisit the issue of the status of Puerto Rico.

A steady progression in favor of statehood has been reflected in island polls over the years, beginning with the founding of the New Progressive Party in 1967.

For most of the past 23 years, I have held public office in Puerto Rico: first

as mayor of San Juan, the capital and largest city, as a member of the senate, and as Governor.

The time is ripe for change in Puerto Rico and, following a referendum to be initiated by the territorial legislature later this year, I want to signal to my congressional colleagues that we will, once again, be knocking at the doors of this historic Chamber for admission as equal partners in the Union.

Across the United States, more than 2.7 million Puerto Ricans live, work, and vote with full citizenship rights. Puerto Ricans who move to the mainland can vote in Presidential elections, as well as for their representatives in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives—a right denied those who live in Puerto Rico.

Nearly 200,000 Puerto Ricans have served the United States in this century's major wars. Returning to Puerto Rico to raise their families, they see the benefits of Federal social and economic programs, in many cases, applied in an unequal manner and, in still other cases, nonexistent. Federal laws applying to Puerto Rico, both regulatory and those providing benefits, exist in a patchwork and unequal manner.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of resolving Puerto Rico's status is complex—it is often controversial and it is one which will require the careful and serious attention of Congress if it is to be resolved.

I am certain that my fellow colleagues will make available their patience, understanding, and attention when this issue is put on the table, following the outcome of the referendum. Your fellow U.S. citizens deserve no less.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PUERTO RICO

A law to establish that Spanish and English shall be the official languages of the Government of Puerto Rico, and that both may be used interchangeably; and to repeal Law Number 4 of April 5, 1991

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

In 1898 it was established, under General Order Number 192 of the Chief of Staff of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General, in Washington, D.C., that the official language to be utilized in the Government of Puerto Rico would be English. On February 21, 1902, a law was enacted that authorized the interchangeable use of the Spanish and English languages in the Government of Puerto Rico. Eighty-nine years later, Law Number 4 of April 5, 1991 declared Spanish to be the official language of Puerto Rico for use in transacting the official business of all departments, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, public corporations, offices and governmental dependencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. According to the preamble to that law, its purpose is to reaffirm our historical status as a Spanish-speaking people, while simultaneously manifesting a commitment to acquire a full mastery of English as a second language, without surrendering either our native tongue nor our culture.

The preamble to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico declares,

among other things, that "We consider to be determining factors in our lives, United States citizenship * * * [and] the coexistence in Puerto Rico of the two great cultures of the American Hemisphere * * *". In addition, the People of Puerto Rico have repeatedly manifested, throughout the entire 20th century, their desire to maintain and to strengthen their ties with the United States of America. The political, economic and social progress of the People of Puerto Rico are intimately linked to the proposition that both Spanish and English be official languages within this jurisdiction.

Law Number 4 of April 5, 1991, has not fulfilled the expectations of today's Puerto Rico, which aspires to active participation in the development initiatives of the Caribbean Basin, Latin America, North America, and the international community. Practical means are required to facilitate the Government of Puerto Rico's continued effective communication with its own constituents and with the world at large. Today, English constitutes the language most frequently utilized to conduct international communications. For historical reasons, our people have been utilizing Spanish and English interchangeably for more than nine decades, without this signifying that we have suppressed or abandoned our vernacular, the Spanish language, or surrendered either our language or our culture. On the contrary, our citizens find themselves in a privileged position, for having been exposed to, and having had the opportunity to learn and to speak, two important languages. As they have in the past, Spanish and English can co-exist in harmony and in conformity with the needs of the Puerto Rican people, without one diminishing the value of the other.

Nothing contained in this law signifies any linguistic retrogression or a cultural imposition upon the People of Puerto Rico. Any reference to a cultural assimilation motive is obsolete. The purpose of this measure is to remedy the adverse effects and the practical inconveniences resulting from Law Number 4 of April 5, 1991, by declaring and establishing that Spanish and English shall be the official languages for use interchangeably in all of the departments, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, offices and governmental dependencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In this manner, justice is served and an approximately century-old reality existent in our society is validated.

In order to dispel all doubt about the legislative intention of this measure, we reiterate the following:

1. This measure permits English to be utilized anew within the Government of Puerto Rico. For most purposes, the use of English to effect government business was prohibited here in 1991, when legislation was enacted to establish Spanish as the sole official language. Until then, English had also been an official language in Puerto Rico. In summary, with the approval of this measure, we restore—without eliminating or adding anything—the legal situation that existed in Puerto Rico prior to the adoption of the 1991 statute.

2. Through this measure, the Legislative Assembly in no way endeavors to establish by legislative fiat any sort of generalized bilingualism, contrary to the reality of Puerto Rican daily life. We go no further than to recognize another reality: that Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States, ever-closer from a political and economic standpoint, along with the aspiration to perpet-

uate that relationship expressed at the ballot box by the voters of the two principal parties—which together account for more than 90 percent of the electorate, multiplies the instances in which it is necessary that our government receive and reply to communications in English and conduct official affairs in that language. To prohibit the use of English, by pure legislative fiat, as was done in 1991, unnecessarily and unjustifiably hampers and renders more costly the functioning of our government.

3. No aspect of this measure lends credence to or confirms the unfounded speculation that, by approving it, the Legislative Assembly would open the doors to the possible utilization of any language other than Spanish as a medium for instruction in the public schools of Puerto Rico. This bill neither repeals, or alters, nor amends Article 1.02 of the Education Department Organic Act—Law Number 68 of August 28, 1991—which, in its pertinent passage, establishes "that education will be imparted in the vernacular language, Spanish. English will be taught as a second language." We reaffirm here the public policy to that effect.

4. No aspect of this bill lends credence to the unfounded speculation that, by approving it, the Legislative Assembly would be authorizing or validating the use of any language other than Spanish in the judicial proceedings of the courts of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The judicial language question was resolved by our Supreme Court in the case of *People vs Superior Court* (1965) and what was therein established undergoes no change whatsoever with the approval of this measure. Neither does it alter Civil Procedure Rule 8.5 to the effect that "allegations, petitions and motions must be formulated in Spanish" in the Courts of Puerto Rico.

Be it decreed by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico:

Article 1.—It is established that Spanish and English shall be the official languages of Puerto Rico. Both may be utilized, interchangeably, in all departments, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, public corporations, offices and governmental dependencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, subject to the provisions of this law, or the dispositions of special legislation.

Article 2.—When necessary, oral or written translations and interpretations shall be made, from one language to the other, to permit interested parties to comprehend proceedings or communications in both languages.

Article 3.—The departments, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, public corporations, offices and governmental dependencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall, when necessary, employ competent interpreters and translators in order to implement the dispositions of this law.

Article 4.—It shall be impermissible to nullify any public or private document on the grounds that it is drafted in either one or the other of the official languages of Puerto Rico, subject to the provisions of this law, or the dispositions of special legislation.

Article 5.—The departments, instrumentalities and public corporations, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, offices and dependencies of the Government of Puerto Rico may utilize in their transactions languages other than the official languages when that becomes convenient or necessary.

Article 6.—The Legislative Assembly and the Judicial Branch will adopt, if necessary, the regulatory dispositions that each deems appropriate and convenient, to implement in their respective internal operations the public policy established in this law.

Article 7.—The dispositions of this law in no way limits any of the constitutional rights of any person due to the language that may be such person's vernacular or medium of expression.

Article 8.—Law Number 4 of April 5, 1991 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Article 9.—If any part, section, paragraph or clause of this law is declared unconstitutional by a court competent to exercise jurisdiction over the matter, the sentence issued to that effect will neither affect nor invalidate the remainder of this law, but rather will be limited to the part, section, paragraph or clause declared unconstitutional.

Article 10.—This law shall take effect immediately upon its enactment.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 13, 1993]

PUERTO RICO'S STATUS

Puerto Rico's new governor, Pedro Rosselló, who was sworn in Jan. 2, hopes to make the commonwealth the 51st member of the United States of America. He plans to hold a Puerto Rican plebiscite on statehood this year.

Dr. Rosselló, a physician who was educated at Notre Dame and Yale Universities, has chosen a significant moment in the history of the Americas to revive the statehood issue.

In the final days of George Bush's presidency, Washington, besides being preoccupied with the inauguration of a new president and with events in Africa and Europe, saw the signing last month of a new North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Canada and Mexico. The Bush administration has touted it as an economic boon for the continent.

But NAFTA promises no boon for Puerto Rico. Quite the contrary, the new pact seems certain to undercut trade advantages enjoyed by the commonwealth, such as not having to pay US taxes and having the freedom to offer special incentives to industries.

Mexico's wage standards are much lower than Puerto Rico's, and economic planners in San Juan feel that businesses will be lured away from the commonwealth.

Governor Rosselló says the changes indicated by NAFTA demand that Puerto Rico seriously consider statehood.

Aside from NAFTA's impact, Statehood would likely cost Puerto Rico most of its present economic advantages. But if those advantages are to be lost to NAFTA anyway, Puerto Ricans might well want to give the possible advantages of statehood another look.

More than half of Puerto Rico's 3 million-plus citizens have spent part of their lives in the United States or have relatives there.

Republicans in the US have tended to believe that welcoming Puerto Rico aboard would mean adding three new Democrats in Congress: two senators and a House member.

This is not the issue on which statehood for Puerto Rico should stand or fall. Even if it were assumed that the "State of Puerto Rico" would be heavily Democratic, much more than partisan political advantage is at stake. The people of Puerto Rico are, de facto, American citizens: Puerto Rico was ceded to the US in 1898, a prize of the Spanish American War.

Rosselló and his New Progressive Party swept the elections for governor and won

strong majorities in both houses of the legislature as well as control of most cities and towns. Their candidate for the nonvoting seat in the US Congress won, too.

Circumstances make 1993 a plausible time for serious consideration of statehood for Puerto Rico. Should statehood be approved by a majority of Puerto Ricans, members of the US Congress—after consulting their own constituents—would decide the outcome.

If Puerto Ricans want statehood, they should have it.

□ 1410

MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE UNITED STATES IS A FACT OF LIFE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BECERRA). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to talk to my colleagues and to others about a very serious problem facing their Government in the field of money laundering. Money laundering is not an item just for the movies or the television; it is a fact of life that money laundering is going on in our society, particularly with businesses. Proper accounting by businesses to the Government is not being made. Money laundering has been attempted to be outlawed as best we can by the Committee on Ways and Means and my subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Oversight, as well as the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in enforcing the Bank Secrecy Act.

We have been diligent; we have made progress; much more needs to be done.

This afternoon I want to talk about two particular instances which have just occurred which will serve as a reminder to you of what is taking place in the field of money laundering, primarily by drug dealers or people who one way or another come into possession of large sums of money. The question arises, then, when they gain possession of this money, how do they use it?

They must have some outlet. We started out several years ago to combat money laundering by saying to banks and other financial institutions that, "If you receive a deposit in excess of \$10,000 in cash, a report has to be made to the Internal Revenue Service." A similar law was enacted under the Internal Revenue Code requiring businesses to file cash transactions reports with the Internal Revenue.

That is the law. The merchant or person who receives this money does not have to ask a lot of questions; he is simply required to report that to the Internal Revenue Service. This is purely and simply just a reporting matter.

The question is: Is it being enforced? I will say to you: Not nearly as much as it should be.

I want to talk about two instances that give you some idea of what is actually taking place.

First, I will say as a matter of background, for those of you who may be listening, that we have two rules pertaining to money laundering reporting. One rule would say that under the Internal Revenue Code, section 6050(I), a particular type of report must be made by businesses. This would affect people who are engaged in large cash transactions such as automobile dealers, antique dealers, real estate agents, and oriental rug merchants. I give you these examples because they are the items that can cost considerable amounts of money, where a money launderer can roll over a lot of large cash and hopefully no reporting will be made.

This is one rule that is supposed to be followed. When a business transaction takes place, where a business receives cash in excess of \$10,000, that business is supposed to report the transaction to the Internal Revenue Service on a form 8300, merely reporting that they received this much in cash.

Similarly, under the Bank Secrecy Act, this would affect casinos, check cashers, wire transmitters, banks, or other financial institutions.

Under the Bank Secrecy Act, they are supposed to fill out a CTR, or currency transaction report form, simply reporting that large cash transaction to the Internal Revenue Service. That is supposed to be the law, very simple, very easy. It probably is not being enforced.

Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago the business community was asked to help their Government crack down on those with large cash incomes who were laundering their money through the purchase of luxury items such as automobiles, antiques, jewelry, rugs, and the sort.

Under the law, businesses are required to report transactions that involve more than \$10,000 in cash, as I just outlined, in one of those rules. Three years ago, my Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Ways and Means conducted an investigation which exposed the business community's willingness to violate the law. They were a willing participant in violating the law.

Ninety-six percent of the merchants investigated agreed to take large sums of cash from staff investigators and not report the transactions. Ninety-six percent of the merchants who were probed said, "We will take the cash, turn our head, and make no report."

They agreed to do that without question and they agreed not to report it to the Internal Revenue Service.

Ninety-five percent of the merchants were willing to take false names and more than 25 percent suggested ways to avoid the reporting rules.

So, not only were they willing to use false names, but they just would jimmy up the report enough so that it would not be a valid report and, therefore, it could not be examined that closely.

Well, that would hurt the Internal Revenue Service's ability to identify taxpayers with sizable cash incomes which might otherwise go unreported for tax evasion.

Now, on January 14, 1993, 2 weeks ago, 19 managers and salesmen and 10 automobile dealerships in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area were indicted by a Federal grand jury on money laundering and conspiracy charges. These charges involved a series of financial transactions in which the defendants allegedly sought to enrich themselves by knowingly accepting large amounts of cash they believed to be drug money, in payment for automobiles. And they sold these automobiles to undercover officers posing as drug traffickers.

□ 1410

They knew clearly what to suspect, but knowing all this, that they were connected to drugs, they still sold the automobiles.

Now, I am going to submit for the RECORD the press release issued by the U.S. attorney's office in Washington outlining the operation in more detail so that any of you who are interested can read the press release and know that this is happening in your own communities.

Now, with this major bust, the business community has again been put on notice that their continued flagrant violation of the law will not be tolerated. The time has come for those who knowingly accept large sums of cash and deliberately conceal the transaction from the IRS will face the consequences. Their actions aid and abet tax evasion, and they seriously undermine the Nation's war on drugs.

In making these revelations, I am not passing judgment on whether the individual was correct in making the sale, but I am saying that by not filling out the forms they are a partner in covering up what happened and they are encouraging the increased violence that comes from drugs and drug practices.

I hope that this latest bust, whatever the facts prove to be after the case is tried, force businesses across the country to understand that the Internal Revenue Service will be enforcing the law and will be looking over their shoulders in different parts of the country.

So I am going to put this in the RECORD so the public can see what is taking place.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one other case that happened recently. This is in January, also of this year. Last year, the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Ways and Means exposed serious operational and management problems within the Department of Treasury's Office of Financial Enforcement. They call themselves the OFE. They were created to watch

these kinds of cash transactions closely. Now, I want to relate to you how they have not done that.

OFE was created to coordinate Treasury's responsibility in the fight against domestic and international money laundering; yet our subcommittee found the Treasury's OFE has been asleep at the wheel, failing to aggressively pursue cases involving clear violations of the Bank Secrecy Act. Many cases have been sitting in OFE file cabinets for extended periods of time without action. Other cases were lost because the OFE allowed the statute of limitations to lapse.

Until last week, OFE had not assessed a single civil penalty against any casino, despite the fact that casinos have been subject to the law since 1984, and investigators at the Internal Revenue Service had identified and referred cases involving serious BSA violations to OFE several years ago.

Can you imagine, my colleagues, that not a single penalty against casino operators has been assessed in the last several years? That is shocking and you have to ask yourselves, "why was that happening?"

Well, on January 21 of this year, the Treasury Department announced it has assessed a total of \$2.5 million against 10 Atlantic City casinos for willfully failing to report large cash transactions to the Internal Revenue as required under the Bank Secrecy Act. Six of the casinos have settled their cases and they have paid over a million dollars in penalties. Four casinos have not settled and they face possible additional penalties.

I am also going to submit for the RECORD the press release outlining the Treasury's action in more detail so that you can see what actually happened and which casinos are involved and the related penalty amounts. To date, OFE has collected \$1.1 million.

Casinos are predominantly cash-based businesses and prime candidates for those seeking to launder their cash and avoid paying taxes. If you have a big bundle of money, a sack full of it, you go to casinos because that is an ideal place to be able to launder your money. This is all the more reason why casinos must be extremely vigilant to be certain that if they engage in a transaction over \$10,000, that it is reported. We know now that transactions were not being reported in the past.

At long last, the IRS and the Treasury have moved in and did fine them.

The law was so flagrantly violated, that some casino patrons did not even bother to roll the dice as they laundered their ill-gotten gains. With the announcement of these BSA penalty assessments, the Government has finally put casinos on notice that their dealings with crooks will not be tolerated.

Our subcommittee intends to follow-up on this matter and has asked the In-

ternal Revenue Service and the Office of Financial Enforcement for information on the nature of violations penalized, the types of schemes uncovered so far, and information on the four casinos who decided not to cooperate with the Federal Government.

Our Oversight Subcommittee and the Banking Committee will be looking closely to see if the law continues to be violated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me summarize this problem. Money laundering, a lot of times in people's minds, is related to a group of people who somehow go down to Florida, or to the coast of Texas or Mexico, and they take their money and launder it by dealing under the table and you do not know about it. The fact is, money laundering is openly being transacted now in dealerships and businesses throughout the country. Let me give you the history of it.

When we first enacted the law saying that you have got to report \$10,000 in cash, the law was not being obeyed by the banks. They were just not making reports to the Government as they should. We warned them that this was the law and they should obey it. As I recall it, the Justice Department later filed suit on some bankers in Massachusetts and possibly put a few of them in jail. I want you to know that immediately afterward the banks all over the country got the message that this might be serious business and we began to get CTRs in pretty easily. But it took the threat of putting a few of those people in jail before the law was going to be obeyed.

We applied the same standard rigidly to the savings and loans. So, by and large, we like to believe that banks, savings and loans are complying with the law and they are making these reports.

But what happened to the money laundering at that point? Well, the money launderers said, "We'll spend that money, we'll transact our business out in public. We will go out in the business arena," like I said, to the automobile dealers, the antique dealers, the rug dealers, and so forth, and buy expensive consumer items.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make a report to the House later that we have found out that, in many instances, where these merchants were not making reports and suits were filed on those businesses, we found out that in a large number of cases, many of those purchasers involved in the under the table transaction were not paying Federal income taxes and had not paid them for the last year or two.

Now, if there ever was a clearer signal that there is a crook, and we ought not to say that always, but probably, that is when it ought to be investigated.

Well, then, what have they done now? They have gone to the banks, the savings and loans, to the businesses, and

as we tightened up in those fields they have gone to a new field. That new field is in wire transfers. Wire transmitters used to be centered on the borders of the United States, California, Arizona, Texas, down to Florida. But now wire transfers are being made all over the country.

Now we have found out that as money comes over the border, it was convenient to have a few wire transmitters stretching along the border. Now there are literally, not a few; there are hundreds of them all up and down the border.

I have a feeling personally that many of them are not engaged in just trying to have wire transfers for their own little help, they selected the border because of the heavy flow of money coming across the border. So that is the history of it, and we have got to be vigilant about it.

We must also say to the individual, "You must help us enforce the law. We have passed these laws, not to inconvenience businesses and individuals, but simply saying to you, report the facts of the transmission and once we know the source of the money, maybe we can trace it back and see if it is drug money."

It is the best way in the world to combat drugs and tax evasion, if people would help us. I appeal to the people of the United States, do not, as individuals, go out and buy something for over \$10,000 in cash and try to slip it under the table so that you will not have to report it. That is not helping your government; you are not helping yourself, and you are violating the law when you do.

□ 1420

Third, there is a tax gap. There is underground shuffling of money in the money laundering field. It is caused largely by these money launderers who are dealing under the table. This causes a lot of people who are paying their taxes to say to themselves, "Hey, why should I pay taxes when all I have to do is go down and launder some funds under the table and I get by with it?"

It is going to destroy our voluntary tax system if we do not enforce the law. I hope that this administration will be vigorous in enforcing these two aspects of the money laundering law. It is a matter of enforcement, and my colleagues, I think, and I would agree that that is something that must be done. The Internal Revenue Service must be diligent in enforcing these reporting requirements, and we must see that they do it currently.

In two of these cases that I have just mentioned, they occurred in January 1993. Now I ask myself the question: "Isn't it strange that after 2 or 3 years that we now find more reports being filed and some penalties being assessed just as this last administration goes

out of business?" Admittedly, Mr. Speaker, maybe this was a normal, orderly process and these things just came to light.

I also ask myself: Why did it take so long? Why all of a sudden did they report there are some violations going on?"

I simply say to this present administration that we are going to be watching the enforcement agencies down the street to see that they are enforcing the law, and we are going to ask they do it currently, and they do it with dispatch, and without hesitation. This business of stretching things out over a period of months and months, or even years, does the tax system a great disservice because it causes people to have doubts about their own Government.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to be making other reports to you about what is happening in this field. This is a subject that I think ought to be brought to the public's attention, and we invite you to help us in ferreting out money laundering. Most of the tax evasion is occurring in money laundering operations, and I say, "Don't you be a part of it, and you help your Government enforce the law."

[From Treasury News, Jan. 21, 1993]

TREASURY ANNOUNCES CIVIL PENALTIES AGAINST 10 ATLANTIC CITY CASINOS

The Treasury Department announced today it has assessed a total of \$2,482,500 in civil penalties against 10 casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey, for willfully failing to report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) currency transactions as required by the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA).

Six of the casinos, Bally's Grand Hotel and Casino, Bally's Park Place Casino, Showboat Hotel and Casino, Tropworld Hotel and Casino, Trump Castle Hotel and Casino, and Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino, have entered into settlement agreements with Treasury and have paid over a million dollar in penalties.

Four of the casinos, Caesars Atlantic City Hotel Casino, Claridge Casino Hotel, Harrah's Atlantic City Casino Hotel, and Sands Hotel and Casino were formally assessed the maximum amount of civil money penalties authorized under the BSA. Some of these casinos face possible additional penalties for other violations concerning the non-filing of reports.

John P. Simpson, acting assistant secretary for enforcement, said "Compliance weaknesses and reporting failures, whatever their cause, are extremely serious. They potentially deprive Treasury of financial information which is a vital weapon in the battle against organized crime, drug trafficking and tax evasion."

Simpson commended the efforts of the Examination Division of the IRS for the thoroughness of their BSA compliance examinations. "Today's action could not have been undertaken without the dedication and skill of the agents of the IRS Examination Division in Mays Landing, New Jersey."

Since 1974, banks and other financial institutions have been required to maintain certain records and to file reports of currency transactions in excess of \$10,000 with the government to assist in money laundering

and tax investigations. In 1985, Treasury imposed similar requirements upon casinos in recognition that casinos are a predominantly cash-based business which have been used for money laundering in the past.

The BSA regulations require that whenever a person conducts a transaction in currency in excess of \$10,000, whether at the cashier's window or on the gaming floor of a casino, a report must be filed with the IRS.

In 1986, the IRS began an extensive series of audits to determine the level of BSA compliance by Atlantic City casinos. Among other things, the IRS found that every casino examined had failed to file reports on required currency transactions and had not employed sufficient resources and training to comply fully with the BSA requirements. The IRS examinations covered the period of 1985 to 1988. The results were referred to Treasury's Office of Financial Enforcement (OFE) which shared them with the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement and, together with IRS, conducted a comprehensive review. Since 1988, most Atlantic City casinos have invested substantial time and resources to improve BSA compliance and cooperate with the government in its effort to crack down against money launderers and tax evaders.

The civil penalties assessed by Treasury were based on the casinos' failure to comply with the requirements of the BSA. Treasury has no evidence the casinos engaged in criminal activities in connection with these reporting violations.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES AGAINST 10 ATLANTIC CITY CASINOS: BANK SECRECY ACT CIVIL PENALTIES NEGOTIATED AGREEMENTS

Casino	No. of violations	Penalty amount
Bally's Grand Hotel and Casino	28	\$126,000
Bally's Park Place Casino	2	9,000
Showboat Hotel and Casino	13	58,500
Tropworld Hotel and Casino	92	414,000
Trump Castle Hotel and Casino	39	175,500
Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino	65	292,500
Caesars Atlantic City Hotel Casino	13	145,000
Claridge Hotel and Casino	23	402,000
Harrah's Marina Hotel Casino	47	730,000
Sands Hotel Casino and Country Club	13	130,000

BEFORE WE RAISE TAXES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BECERRA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the topic of my special order will be: Before We Raise Taxes. I want to emphasize the point that, before we raise taxes, we need to examine carefully every aspect of government.

As my colleagues know, this is a city, Washington, where the objective need to raise taxes is almost overwhelming, and every time we turn around somebody has a new reason why we need to raise taxes, and they always talk in sort of casual terms: "We need \$10 billion here, \$15 billion there. A little consumer tax wouldn't hurt anybody; \$20 billion, \$30 billion there."

Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest that we are all forgetting, because of the nature of government language, that this is about real money involving real fam-

ilies and that it is a question, to go back to President Clinton's inaugural address, of who sacrifices first. And it is fine to talk about sacrifice, but somehow it always turns out to be the working American, the tax-paying American, the retired American who sacrifices, and the Government bureaucracy, and the Government employee unions and the trial lawyers who do better and better.

I would suggest that this is a real test of the family budget versus the Government budget and which one is more important to those of us who have been elected.

Now, we talk about a billion dollars; that dulls the senses because the truth is no family budget in America is at the billion-dollar level. Even billionaires are only down in the \$50 or \$100 million a year level, and for normal Americans \$100 is a lot of money, a \$1,000 is an enormous amount of money. As my colleagues know, at \$1,000 we are talking about helping our child go through college. At \$1,000 we are saving up for a down payment on a house or a car. At \$1,000 we are talking about a lot of money for most Americans, and at \$1 million we are talking about a thousand families talking about \$1,000, and, when we get to \$1 billion, we are talking about a million families with \$1,000 each.

So, it is very important to get these discussions down to real amounts. For most people \$5 is real, \$50 is real, \$100 is real. But \$1 billion is just Government, and so we sort of get numb. It is almost like an anesthetic. When we start talking about billions of dollars, we sort of forget what is really involved.

The decisions we will make this spring on who sacrifices, on whether we decide to change the Government or to change the family budget, on whether the real choices need to be made back home by working Americans in their homes and their businesses, or whether the real changes need to be made in Washington by the bureaucracies and the welfare state; these go to the core of where we are at.

I believe there are three very large, very tough questions that need to be answered before we raise taxes. We need to ask first: Are we using the money we already have wisely enough to morally justify asking our American families for more money? We need to ask second: Even if the system is efficient, are we, in fact, doing what the American people want us to do with their money? And third we have to ask: If we want to cut the deficit, is raising taxes the right answer, or will a tax increase so weaken the economy that it will kill jobs, cripple revenues and increase the deficit? All three of these questions, I think, need to be answered before we raise taxes.

Now, let me start with the question: Are we using the money we already

have wisely enough to morally justify asking other Americans to take money out of their families?

I just want to suggest that anybody who comes to Washington and watches the Federal bureaucracy for a couple of days will understand that we do not have the moral right to ask American families to tighten their belts to send the money to Washington. Anybody who has watched the frugality of a small business that carefully monitors everything it is doing in order to stay in business or who watches the family that carefully saves pennies and decides whether or not they can afford to go to a movie, and whether it has to be the twilight movie that is \$3.50 rather than the evening movie at \$7, understands that for most Americans in tight times there are real decisions about saving even a few dollars, and, when you come to Washington, or any aspect of the Federal Government, you can see that we are nowhere near the kind of frugality we need.

I recently, last Monday, did a speech entitled: "Renewing American Civilization." I talked about applying five pillars of freedom: Quality, technological advance, entrepreneurial free enterprise, the principles of American civilization, and psychological strength. Let me say that three of those, quality, as defined by Edward Demming, the concept of profound knowledge, technological advance, using technology to do things better, faster, for less, and entrepreneurial free enterprise, using the basic principles of the free enterprise system; those three pillars could dramatically lower the cost of the Federal Government.

Imagine, for example, if President Clinton were to invite 5, or 6, or 8, or 10 of the top corporate downsizers to the White House, people who had downsized Ford, downsized IBM, downsized Xerox, people who are in the process of downsizing Sears Roebuck, and said to them, "If the key is to save money in bureaucracy, and if modern computers and modern information systems allow us to save money in bureaucracy, what have you learned by doing it to a bureaucracy of a hundred thousand that I can now apply to a bureaucracy of 2½ million?" What would the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Labor look like, or the Department of Health and Human Services look like, if we applied the same downsizing principles? For that matter, what will the Pentagon look like if we require it to go through the same quality transformation that, say, the Ford Motor Co. or Xerox has gone through?

What we know is we would have a lot fewer bureaucrats and a lot fewer offices shuffling a lot fewer papers. What we know is we would be dramatically less expensive, and we would be in a position to talk seriously about how much less the Federal Government would cost.

□ 1430

Let me also suggest that when you look at what we are subsidizing in waste, waste in education in places like the New York City school bureaucracy or the Washington, DC, school bureaucracy, waste in the unionized work rules of Philadelphia and Detroit and New York, the kind of institutionalized waste of money, it makes no sense.

There was one report last year that in Philadelphia the union work rules literally required three people at the Philadelphia airport to change a lightbulb, because one person had to come and take the various lighting fixtures off, a second person had to come to change the bulb, and a third person had to come to sweep around the area after the first person put the light fixtures back on.

Now, we cannot afford that kind of waste in Government. I recently talked here about the problem of the New York City custodians, who are given a brand-new Jeep every 5 years by the school board, and if they do not use the Jeep, at the end of 5 years they get to take it home as a personal vehicle and then they get a new Jeep. So all the alternatives in the New York City system are for nonuse of the Jeep so it can become a personal vehicle with minimum miles on it and minimum waste. And there was the recent custodian for the public schools in New York City who was indicted because he was sitting on his yacht when he was collecting money for supposedly cleaning up the school.

My point is that there is a tremendous amount of reform in local, State, and Federal Government that is needed before we raise a penny in taxes.

Let me go a step further and suggest that precisely what made America's biggest corporations inefficient and ultimately economically insecure was their unwillingness to go through dramatic change. General Motors would be a healthier company today if over the last 10 or 15 years it had gone through change, and Sears and Roebuck would be a more competitive company today if over the last 10 to 15 years it had gone through dramatic change. Now we see the private market forcing change at that level. We see what is happening to these corporations. In order to stay alive, they have got to become leaner, more competitive, and more customer oriented.

Yet what do we hear from the Government? Not any talk about dramatic change, not any talk about dramatic management reforms, not any talk about downsizing the bureaucracy. Instead, what the Government says is that we really cannot change anything except in your pocketbook; we cannot threaten any of the public employee unions; we cannot talk about changing any of the bureaucracies; we cannot think about changing the civil service laws or the personnel laws or the pro-

curement laws. All we can think about is getting more money out of working Americans.

But before we raise taxes, I think we owe it to the American people to apply the same management toughness to Government that we are seeing applied throughout the private sector.

There is a second question we need to ask before we raise taxes. Even if the system is efficient—and I do not believe it is—or even if we went through that process of making it efficient, are we in fact doing what the American people want us to do? There is a very simple test of this which Congressman BOB WALKER of Pennsylvania has put in the RECORD. It is a bill that would allow all taxpayers to set 10 percent of their tax aside to go directly to the debt. They could set aside anything from 0 up to 10 percent. Let us say you paid \$3,000 in Federal taxes. Under the Walker proposal, you could designate anything from 0 up to \$300 to go to the Federal debt, and the Congress would receive an instruction to lower Federal spending by the same number of dollars. The Congressional Budget Office suggested that Congressman WALKER's bill would probably balance the budget within 5 years, based on public opinion polls of how many people would be using the 10 percent deficit-cutting mechanism.

But notice what it says. It says that you do not have to pay for any more Government that you think is wasteful or that you think is not useful. It says that you could make decisions to force the Congress to cut the size of the aggregate Federal Government. I think that is a very useful idea and a better idea than raising taxes. So one of the things we ought to look at is, before we get around to tax increases, before we raise taxes, passing Congressman WALKER's 10-percent deficit set-aside to allow the American people to vote by their pocketbooks on how much of their taxes up to 10 percent could go to reducing the deficit and forcing the Government to set priorities.

Let me carry it a step further. What if we were to set priorities? What if we were to say to the American people, here are the 30 least important bureaucracies in Washington; could we close them down? What if we were to say, here are the 20 least important programs? Not that they are not good programs. If you have a million-dollar-a-year income, it is amazing what you can do that you would not do if you have a \$20,000-a-year income. You do not need as many priorities and you would not have to make nearly as many tough decisions at a million dollars a year.

What we have in Washington is a Congress and a Government which has an open-ended idea about how much they want to spend but has a fairly limited actual amount of revenue coming in, and the deficit is the gap be-

tween our unwillingness to set priorities and the size of the real revenue. If we were to actually test the system, here is what we would find out: Eighty-one percent of the American people want us to replace welfare with workfare. It is an astonishing number. Eighty-one percent of the people agree that we need to require people to work if they get money. That, by the way, would dramatically change the cost of welfare. Yet we are hearing talk that we ought to raise taxes on working Americans to subsidize the welfare system and take care of people who are not working. That is something 81 percent of the people object to.

Seventy-five percent of the American people believe we ought to have malpractice reform and tort reform so we would have fewer lawsuits and fewer gigantic settlements and so we would have less litigation. That would save more than \$5 billion, and the estimates go on up to \$30 billion or \$40 billion a year. It would save money on defensive medicine, it would save money in lawsuit costs, it would save money in court costs, and it would save money across the board in terms of not having to pay professionals to do extra things just to be prepared to defend ourselves. We ought to pass malpractice and tort reform before we talk about raising taxes.

Then we come to an area where people do not want change, and yet it is one of the areas that the Democratic administration is talking about changing. I am fascinated by this. This is a wire story which was brought to my attention just a few minutes ago. It talks about President Clinton's economic aides, and I want to share this with my colleagues. This is an Associated Press story.

In the first word of what Clinton's long-discussed proposal will look like, Clinton's aides said the president's package would consist of \$16 billion in immediate spending increases for fiscal 1993, which runs through Sept. 30.

In addition, the package will contain \$15 billion worth of investment tax credits, a tax break given businesses that invest in equipment.

There is no word in that story about any offsets. This is a \$31 billion increase in the deficit. We remember that Ross Perot ran promising to cut the deficit, and Bill Clinton ran promising to cut the deficit. He was going to cut the deficit in half in his first 4 years. The first proposal we are now hearing is a \$31 billion increase in the deficit. If my memory serves me, that is around a 9-percent increase on the current total deficit projection. So we are going to actually increase the deficit on the way to decreasing the deficit. Does that not sound like something we have all lived through before, where the politicians promise anything to get elected and then rapidly begin to figure how they are not going to do any of the things they promised?

We notice also that the new term in Washington is investment. Investment has replaced pork barrel. It is a good Washington word, and people who love big Government and love the welfare state believe if they run around chanting investment long enough, people will not notice that investment is just a new word for spending.

The article goes on to say this—and I am quoting from the Associated Press story that came over the wire a few minutes ago—

The administration officials spoke of "a raft of upper-income taxes" that are under consideration, the official said.

In addition, Panetta spoke of the need for a shared burden in deficit reduction, the official said. Although he did not specify what he meant, the former House Budget Committee chairman has been an advocate of finding savings in the Social Security program.

Panetta has been a supporter of one proposal under consideration: the elimination of next year's cost-of-living increase for the nation's 41 million Social Security recipients.

The article goes on to say this:

Also under consideration is a plan to increase the amount of taxes Social Security recipients would have to pay on their benefits. Many Senate Democrats prefer that alternative since only the ¼ best-off retirees pay any taxes at all.

Now, notice this: What are they talking about here when they talk about the concept of shared burden in deficit reduction?

□ 1440

Now, this is the Democratic Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Budget. Shared burden does not mean cutting the size of Government. Notice this is an article saying they are going to increase the size of Government by \$16 billion. So the bureaucracy, the politicians, the pork barrel recipients, they are not going to suffer any shared burden. Shared burden, according to this article, is going to mean people on Social Security paying more taxes, or, alternatively, people on Social Security having to give up part of their cost-of-living increase, or even the elimination, according to this, consideration of, the elimination of next year's cost-of-living increase.

Now, let me point out, the one Government program people actually seem to like is Social Security. It is the one program where grandchildren seem to think it is reasonable to pay to help their grandparents. Grandparents are grateful they are getting money. Parents are glad that they are in a situation to help their own parents who are now retired. And there is a social contract which is very deeply held.

This is the one program also, by the way, which has a very tiny bureaucracy. We send out more Social Security checks with fewer civil servants than almost any other program in the Government. So which program do our friends in the Democratic administration want to hit? Social Security.

Notice also, to receive Social Security you actually were working. You were actually putting money away. You were actually paying the Social Security tax.

So once again, who is going to get it in the wallet? It is the working American. In this case, it is the retired version of working Americans.

Meanwhile, is Government going to get smaller? No; according to this article the very first step that the Clinton administration wants to take is to increase the size of Government by \$16 billion. Exactly the wrong step.

Here we have not even the usual fig leaf, let us vote for a tax increase and we will have smaller Government because we will cut spending. By the way, that fig leaf is never kept. The average over the last 20 years is that for every dollar of tax increase, there is a \$1.58 increase in spending.

But that is not the key here. The key here is that you have an administration which is saying let us raise spending and raise taxes.

Now, what does that mean? That means less money for retirees, it means less money in Social Security, it means less money in the private sector, it means less money for families. But it means a lot more money for bureaucrats, a lot more money for politicians to give away as pork barrel, and a lot more money for the public employee unions to be able to organize people.

Now, I think that it is very important for the American people to understand up front exactly what is at stake here. This is the first shot in what is going to be a 4-year process of the Democrats attempting to raise taxes on working Americans and retired Americans, to transfer the money to politicians and bureaucrats, to have a larger welfare state and a bigger welfare system.

It is explicitly wrong. And as long as the welfare state keeps growing, I think we have an absolute obligation to fight any tax increase. So before we raise taxes, let us overhaul the entire welfare state.

Let me go to the third question. Even if we were doing the right things and we were doing them efficiently, would we want to cut the deficit by raising taxes, or will tax increases so weaken the economy that in fact a recession will come on, jobs will be killed, revenues will go down, and the deficit, instead of decreasing, will increase?

Now, notice, everywhere around the world we are telling people who are trying to make a transition from big centralized governments that they ought to decentralize. We are telling Boris Yeltsin in Russia, we are telling Menem in Argentina, Salinas in Mexico, privatize parts of your government, shrink your bureaucracy, go back to the free market, go back to private property. And yet here, in Washington, we have all too many peo-

ple in the Democratic administration who are talking about bigger Government, bigger bureaucracy, more programs, and higher taxes.

I believe that that will in fact kill the current recovery and put us back in a recession. It might take 1½ or 2 years, but it will happen. It will happen first, because as they increase the size of Government, you are going to see interest rates go back up and you are going to see the inflation rate go back up.

I am now prepared to predict, having watched for a couple of weeks, we are now very, very close to the low point for both inflation and interest rates. We are at a 20-year low. It has taken us 12 years to recover from Carter's inflation. It took a tremendous amount of pain, both in the recession of 1981-82 and in the recession of 1990-91. But finally we are at the lowest interest rates for home mortgages, the lowest long-term U.S. bond rates, and the lowest inflation rate we have seen in 20 years.

The result, we now have liberal Democrats promptly promising bigger spending, bigger Government, higher taxes, which will lead to more inflation and higher interest rates. And I will be very prepared a year from now, or 2 years from now, to come back here to the House floor and defend that projection and look at what inflation and interest rates look like at that point.

I feel some confidence in talking about the economy, because on August 22, 1990, I spoke at the Heritage Foundation on a speech entitled, "The Washington Establishment Versus the American People, a Report from the Budget."

I want to take page 9 of that particular speech and share with people what I said in 1990, because I think we are right back in the same situation.

Economic dangers: I believe that we have to then take this analysis and look at a very real danger which can cause all of us enormous pain, and that is a recession. The world that existed at the beginning of the budget summit is over.

I went on to talk about the seizure of Kuwait and what is happening in Iraq.

We have the fact, absolute fact in my judgment, that the economy is clearly weaker today than it was a year ago.

And I want to make a point that is not made often enough in this city: a recession is the worst enemy of a balanced budget. If we have a recession and we have millions of Americans put out of work, the net effect of not paying taxes (because you don't have a job) and increasing unemployment and welfare (because you need it), will be to dramatically widen the budget deficit.

But there is a second hidden whammy now. And that is the cost of the savings and loan bailout. The government is now the largest seller of property in America. Therefore, it has a greater interest than any other person or group in keeping property values up. Because if property values crash, the cost of liquidating the properties goes up astronomically.

Avoiding A Recession. Now, given those two objective realities and combining with them a caring humanitarian view that argues that a job is the best welfare program, the number one goal on September 5th when the Congress returns should be to adopt a proposal which will avoid a recession.

And for the life of me, I cannot see how any member of Congress or any member of the government could argue for anything else in terms of domestic policy.

We must be strong in the Middle East and we must be strong in the American economy. I believe we should have a tax cut package, because we know what doesn't work and we know what does work.

In the 1970s we tried raising taxes going into a recession—this was the famous Hoover-Carter policy, and it didn't work in the early Thirties, didn't work in the Seventies. Turns out when you raise taxes going into a recession, you get a depression if you're unlucky, and you get a very deep recession if you're lucky.

We also tried a different technique in the Eighties called lowering taxes. Lowering taxes seemed to have a better effect than raising taxes.

Now I am not an economist or a political scientist, so I don't have any kind of linear projection here. But as a historian, I am willing to suggest that we would rather be like the Eighties than the Seventies.

Now this is in Washington, by the way, a very radical statement. I'm serious. Large parts of Washington want to raise taxes precisely to repudiate the Eighties. This is an act of purification. And liberal Democrats want to be able to go home and say, "You see? We have finally done away with all the wicked things that Ronald Reagan did and now you'll be safe."

And they'll say this to very long unemployment lines.

Let me make the point that I said this on August 22, 1990, and we were discussing at that time a situation in which we were in a budget summit, and all the establishment figures of Washington were saying raise taxes, raise taxes.

As we all know, President Bush tragically gave in, we raised taxes, and what was the result? It was exactly what I said in August 1990. Recession was deeper, the unemployment was longer, the deficit grew bigger, Government revenues declined, fewer people were at work, they paid fewer taxes. The result was the Government had less money and the net result was a bigger debt and a worse economic situation. Sadly, the final result was the defeat of President Bush, who finally looked back in August 1992 and said in Houston at the Republican Convention that in fact it had been a great mistake to raise taxes in 1990.

Well, let me just suggest to you that this is still a great mistake. This economy is much weaker than its macro numbers.

When you see General Motors talking about laying off thousands of people, when you see Sears talking about laying off thousands of people, when you see IBM talking about laying off thousands of people, when you see additional burdens being put on small business, the fact is, objectively we are a very fragile economy.

The German economy is in trouble, the Japanese economy is in trouble. If we have one or two unexpected shocks, we are going to go back into a recession.

Now, we have a very painful, very hard fought, gradual slow recovery under way.

□ 1450

And any effort to increase the deficit with bigger Government spending is going to raise interest rates, and that is going to weaken the economy. And any effort to raise taxes is going to weaken the private sector, and that is going to weaken the economy. And the result is going to be more people out of work. Yet the fact is that in Washington those obvious common sense historic lessons do not seem to get through to people.

I made that point on page 12 in the 1990 Heritage speech when I said.

Washington Against America. And we need to look at this city as a city which is almost totally out of touch with the American people today, a city which has rejected every presidential election since 1968—in both parties. They rejected the Republicans and they rejected Jimmy Carter, and then they rejected more Republicans. This is a city which is proud that it has withstood all the screams of the American people for lower taxes, less government, and a replacement for the welfare state.

I think I could say that paragraph today and include Bill Clinton as well as Jimmy Carter. What did we have last fall? We had a Presidential campaign in which a third-party candidate, one of the most powerful of the 20th century, campaigned against the deficit, said we had to cut spending in Washington, we had to cut the deficit. And what do we see? We see the very first Clinton so-called stimulus package giving the politicians and the bureaucrats \$16 billion in bigger deficit because they are going to spend \$16 billion more in Washington.

We have, as I said in 1990, a rejection of lower taxes by the Washington power structure, which wants higher taxes, a rejection of less government by the Washington power structure, which wants more government, and a rejection of the concept of replacing the welfare state, where workfare is supported by 81 percent of the American people, by liberal Democrats who, in fact, favor the welfare state.

Now, in that framework, let me suggest that there is a book which has been a best seller, which is worth looking at by folks, by Harry Figgie, Jr., with Gerald Swanson called "Bankruptcy 1995, The Coming Collapse of America and How to Stop it." This is a very powerful book which talks about deficits. It is a book which talks about the need to cut spending and the need to cut the deficit.

I want to share with you a couple of key points that Mr. Figgie and Dr. Swanson make in their book. This is a current best seller.

He talks about the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. This is the act which was passed, against my opposition, after the speech I made at Heritage in August. It was a deal made in October by the power structure of the city of Washington to prop up the welfare state by raising taxes on the American people.

This, from pages 59 to 61, is what Mr. Figgie says:

THE BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1990

The idea behind the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, known as the 1990 budget accord, was sound enough: The federal government would reduce spending by \$2 for every \$1 it collected in new taxes. But this sound idea was soundly defeated by lawmakers and a president who would reach new heights of chicanery and doublespeak. The actual effects of the accord: Taxes soared and spending soared right along with them, to the point where the 1992 deficit reaches nearly \$400 billion. Here's what happened:

Early in 1990, President Bush called an emergency meeting with Congress to address the hemorrhaging federal budget. No one, unsurprisingly, could agree on spending cuts. Finally, the president said he would break his "read-my-lips, no-new-taxes" pledge in return for deficit-busting legislation.

Congress, accordingly, passed the second largest tax increase in our nation's history. It authorized new or higher excise taxes—a 10 percent tax on boats and "luxury" cars, for example, which priced American products right out of the market; increased the top marginal tax rate from 28 percent to 31 percent; phased out a host of exemptions and deductions for higher-income taxpayers, and raised the maximum wage subject to a 1.45 percent payroll tax for Medicare from \$53,000 to \$125,000.

And the budget?

Our lawmakers relied on inaccurate estimates, twisted logic, and two enormous loopholes in order to continue running huge deficits.

For example, they came up with this clever idea: They would base any cuts made in the budget on reductions in projected further growth of government programs, not on actual spending for these programs in previous years. It worked like this: Say, in 1991, a program cost the government \$100 billion. "In 1992," said our leaders, "with increases in the population, this same program will cost at least \$150 billion. Now, we'll cut it." And they did. They sliced \$10 billion from the \$50 billion increase and announced that they'd saved the American taxpayer \$10 billion. Of course, what they really succeeded in doing was increasing spending by \$40 billion.

And those loopholes? The first states that the budget agreement can be violated as long as a spending program is classified as an emergency. That's how unemployment benefits got extended, and that's how the federal government benefits got extended, and that's how the federal government in 1992 has been able to send emergency aid to post-riot Los Angeles. The second says that spending estimates can be altered to reflect changing economic conditions or technical errors in calculating the costs of programs. You can imagine the effect of the recession on spending estimates. The loopholes, in other words, give Congress a free hand to violate the budget agreement at just about any time for nearly any reason.

It shouldn't come as a shock that estimated revenues for 1992 come to \$1.075 trillion, while estimated expenditures will reach

a whopping \$1.475 trillion, or 37.2 percent more than revenues.

Let me translate that into more normal numbers. The Federal Government this year is going to spend \$1.475 trillion. It is going to receive \$1.075 trillion.

The point I would make is that before we raise taxes, we need to have a family council of the American people, Governor Cuomo's sense of the national family. We need to say, is not \$1.075 trillion a lot of money? Should we not be able to run a pretty good-sized Government on \$1.075 trillion? If we set priorities, should we not come pretty close to reaching what we need to get done in America for \$1.075 trillion?

And the answer in Washington will be "no." You do not understand how frugal we are being. We can barely get by on \$1.475 trillion, and so what we need to do is raise taxes.

Yet note what Mr. Figgie points out, and that is that taxes, even though they were raised dramatically, the net result was not to cut spending, not to cut the deficit, it was to give the liberals the security of knowing that they could spend even more, that they could continue to raise the deficit because their power had not been affected.

From page 111 to 113 in Mr. Figgie's book, "Bankruptcy 1995," he says the following, in a section entitled "Higher Taxes."

Read my lips. If Congress and the president don't get the deficit under control now, we will get higher taxes in the United States. Sooner or later, to cope with mounting deficits and expanding entitlement programs, this government, like every other spend-thrift government, will try to bail itself out of its dilemma with tax hikes.

They might call a spade a spade and raise tax rates, which anyone can see is a tax hike. But they don't have to. They can raise the tax burden by expanding the tax base, sneaking in hidden taxes on goods and services, or by reducing and eliminating deductions and exemptions. The American people have already been hit with a huge tax increase, thanks to the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which included a smattering of all these elements. (You'll find the details in Chapter 3.)

Higher taxes have an obvious cost—which is that people have less money in their pockets. But there are other, not-so-obvious costs as well.

Noncompliance, for one. High tax rates encourage tax avoidance and tax evasion. People go to elaborate lengths to avoid, legally or illegally, paying their fair share. In Hungary, for example, where employers pay a 43 percent social insurance tax (the equivalent of our Social Security tax), and employees pay progressive social insurance taxes of up to 10 percent and progressive income taxes as high as 50 percent, some pretty big companies have no employees at all. That's strange, since a lot of people seem to be working in these businesses. Those workers are "independent contractors," explained the manager of one professional services firm. That way, the firm doesn't have to pay payroll taxes and what the employees—oops, independent contractors—report as earnings is up to them. Many Hungarian employers

reduce their tax bite by paying a portion of wages under the table. That means billions of dollars in revenues are lost to the so-called underground economy, a phenomenon that's not unfamiliar in this country.

The Polish government, in an attempt to lure foreign capital into the country despite its high tax rates, rescinded some taxes for corporations with foreign ownership. Suddenly, thousands of Polish businesses acquired foreign "partners," most of whom are lawyers in Berlin or someplace else, who act as partners for a fee.

In Italy, the only major industrialized country in the world whose debt is more than 100 percent of its GDP, taxes, especially indirect taxes, have risen steadily in recent years. The fuel tax, for example, now accounts for more than 75 percent of the pump price of gasoline. Not surprisingly, Italian compliance with tax laws is among Europe's worst. Estimates of personal income tax receipts lost to evasion range from 37 to 68 percent, and revenue collected from the country's value added tax, or VAT, is only half of what it should be.

Besides encouraging noncompliance with and disrespect for the law, higher taxes reduce incentives for people to work, invest, and save. Especially work. One reason Ronald Reagan embraced supply-side economics was his belief that high taxes were discouraging productive work. In that, he was probably on the mark.

In the late 1970s, before Reagan entered the Oval Office, a lot of people were beginning to notice that while they were taking home a fatter paycheck, the extra cash wasn't doing them any good. The reason, they discovered, was "bracket creep," otherwise known as "taxflation." Every time they got a raise, they would get thrown into a higher tax bracket, despite the fact that their raise was only keeping their purchasing power even with inflation. The more taxes the government takes out of the next dollar a person earns, the less inclined that person is to go to the trouble of earning the next dollar. As taxflation pushed Americans into higher and higher tax brackets, they became less interested in productive work and more interested in looking for ways to beat the tax system.

Businesses and tradespeople who ask for cash payments aren't doing it because they don't trust your check. They're doing it to avoid paying taxes on that revenue, just as people who work "off-the-books" are willing to accept employment with no fringe benefits or legal protections so that they can avoid paying their share of the public's expenses. No one really knows how much income isn't reported to the Internal Revenue Service, but estimates are that the country loses as much as \$127 billion in revenues annually. That's one of the prices you already pay for high tax rates, and if tax rates go higher, honest taxpayers will suffer even more from the cheats.

□ 1500

Now, two points out of Mr. Figgie's book. First, in Italy, which already has an extraordinarily high gasoline tax and an extraordinarily high income tax and a very high consumption tax, the liberals in America want us to become more like Italy. They are already talking about a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax, so we will be more like the Europeans, and they cite Europe proudly as an example of a higher tax system, even though the fact is America is a

continent-wide big country and you can fit Belgium into one-third of South Carolina.

The comparison between Japan and European gasoline taxes and American gasoline taxes is irrational because no European and no Japanese drive the distance Americans normally drive.

We are a huge country with people who drive tremendous distances to work, tremendous distances for recreation, tremendous distances to visit each other, and for us to raise the gasoline taxes as though we were a European country is simply to misunderstand the nature of America. However, notice how many liberal Democrats cite the European examples, and yet, as Mr. Figgie suggests, in Hungary and in Poland and in Italy very high taxes lead to very high cheating.

Second, because we have not asked the questions before we raised taxes, because people are convinced that their Government is wasting their money, because people are convinced that the Government spends money on unwise programs, we already have as much as \$127 billion a year in lost revenue because people are not paying their current taxes, and any offer to raise taxes without making sure that we answer the tough questions first is simply going to guarantee an even higher level of tax evasion and tax avoidance and will mean that normal, honest, everyday hard-working people are going to pay a bigger share of the tax burden and cheats and crooks and people in the underground economy are going to get out of an even higher share of the tax burden.

Finally, Mr. Figgie says on page 145-146, in a section entitled "Don't Raise Taxes,"

Frequently, governments opt for tax hikes over spending cuts, thereby failing to attack the root cause of their deficits. Not only do higher taxes retard economic growth, but as tax receipts grew during the 1980s, our government contrived to find ways to spend those increases and more. Politicians always will. Raising taxes does not eliminate deficit spending. We saw that demonstrated when Congress gave us our largest tax increase package in history in 1990, and then in 1991 and 1992 set all-time records for budget deficits.

So my point is simple. Before we raise taxes we have to ask tough questions. We have to make sure we have eliminated waste in Government. We have to make sure we are only spending money on things the American people want us to spend money on, and that we have begun to replaced the welfare state with an opportunity state. We have to recognize that it should be our goal to dramatically strengthen small business, to dramatically encourage entrepreneurship, to dramatically help people go out and invest in creating new jobs.

If General Motors and IBM and Sears and other giant corporations are shrinking the size of their work force,

then we have a desperate need to dramatically increase the opportunities for small business. That requires tax cuts, not tax increases. We have a dramatic need to increase the investment and the entrepreneurship that creates jobs. That requires tax cuts, not tax increases.

In order to have the tax cuts necessary to create real permanent jobs in the private sector, we need to be cutting spending and cutting bureaucracy and cutting redtape, not increasing spending and increasing bureaucracy and increasing redtape.

The objective fact is that the only time we have really had a major effort at reducing the deficit in the last 12 years was in 1981, when we passed, in one summer, both a tax cut and a spending cut, the Gramm-Latta spending cut bill, the only true spending cut bill that has been passed in the time I have been here in Congress.

Since 1981, tax increases have had spending increases tied with them. Tax increases do not help cut the deficit, they simply slow the economy, kill jobs, and reduce revenue, and that increases the deficit.

So let me come back and remind people, taxes are not an abstraction. Taxes are real money taken out of real pocketbooks in real families. Taxes limit the choices the American people can make. Taxes make it harder for the American people to send their children to school. Taxes make it harder for the American people to buy health insurance. Taxing senior citizens makes their retirement years more difficult, and when we hear politicians talk in terms of \$20 billion in terms of tax increases, remember, that is \$100 or \$200 or \$300 for an American family. That is not a small thing.

A \$26 billion tax increase is \$100 less for every American to spend. It is \$400 less in a family of four, and in real money for a real family, that is a lot.

The challenge to us, and I will be talking about this in the future, is to look at the lessons of Walpole and Gladstone, of Churchill when he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the 1920's, to look at Jefferson and Coolidge in the United States, to see those coalitions that genuinely were dedicated to disciplining government, to shifting resources back into the private sector, to downsizing the bureaucracy, and to having Washington as a smaller and less important city.

The challenge President Clinton faces on February 17 is to come up and suggest a package of long-term economic growth, to suggest a package which creates a smaller Washington, a package which has a smaller bureaucracy, and a package which says that sacrifices has to start with the welfare state, sacrifice has to start with Government; that we are not going to attack our grandparents, we are not going to attack working families, we

are not going to attack small business. Instead, we are going to ask the tough questions of Government and we are going to begin the long process of saving money in Washington, rather than forcing the American family to save money in their family budget to they can send the money to the National Capital.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1602

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BECERRA] at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-10) on the resolution (H. Res. 58) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to grant family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. SABO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on the Budget for the 103d Congress, which were adopted by the committee in open meeting on February 2, 1993.

Resolved, That the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on the Budget of the 102nd Congress shall be, and are hereby, adopted as the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on the Budget of the 103rd Congress; except that Rule 4 shall be amended by striking the period at the end and inserting "", which shall be deemed the case if the records of the committee establish that a majority of the committee responded on a roll call vote on that question.", and Rule 8 shall be amended by adding at the end: "In the apparent absence of a quorum, a rollcall may be had on the request of any member."

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

MEETINGS

Rule 1—Regular Meetings¹

The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 11:00 a.m., while the House is in session.

The Chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting when he determines there is no business to be considered by the Committee, provided that he gives written notice to that effect to each member of the Committee as far in advance of the regular meeting day as the circumstances permit.

Regular meetings shall be canceled when they conflict with meetings of either party's caucus or conference.

Rule 2—Additional and Special Meetings

The Chairman may call and convene additional meetings of the Committee as he considers necessary, or special meetings at the request of a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(c).

In the absence of exceptional circumstances, the Chairman shall provide written or verbal notice of additional meetings to the office of each member at least 24 hours in advance while Congress is in session, and at least 3 days in advance when Congress is not in session.

Rule 3—Open Business Meetings

Each meeting for the transaction of Committee business, including the markup of measures, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(g)(1). No person other than members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This rule shall not apply to any meeting that relates solely to matters concerning the internal administration of the Committee.

Rule 4—Quorums

A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted and no measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a quorum is actually present, which shall be deemed the case if the records of the committee establish that a majority of the committee responded on a roll call vote on that question."

Rule 5—Recognition

Any member, when recognized by the Chairman, may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration before the Committee. The time of such member shall be limited to 5 minutes until all members present have been afforded an opportunity to comment.

Rule 6—Consideration of Business

Measures or matters may be placed before the Committee, for its consideration, by the Chairman or by a majority vote of the members of the Committee, a quorum being present.

Rule 7—Procedure for Consideration of Budget Resolutions

In developing a concurrent resolution on the budget, the Committee shall first proceed, unless otherwise determined by the Committee, to consider budget aggregates,

functional categories, and other appropriate matters on a tentative basis, with the document before the Committee open to amendment; subsequent amendments may be offered to aggregates, functional categories, or other appropriate matters which have already been amended in their entirety.

Following adoption of the aggregates, functional categories, and other matters, the text of a concurrent resolution on the budget incorporating such aggregates, functional categories, and other appropriate matters shall be considered for amendment and a final vote.

Rule 8—Rollcall Votes

A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of at least one-fifth of those present. In the apparent absence of a quorum, a rollcall may be had on the request of any member.

Rule 9—Proxies²

Any member of the Committee may vote by special proxy if the proxy authorization is in writing, asserts that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee, designates the person who is to execute the proxy authorization, and is limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his or her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

Rule 10—Parliamentarian's Status Report and Section 302 Status Report

(a) In order to carry out its duty under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act to advise the House of Representatives as to the current level of spending and revenues as compared to the levels set forth in the latest agreed-upon concurrent resolution on the budget, the Committee shall advise the Speaker on at least a monthly basis when the House is in session as to its estimate of the current level of spending and revenue. Such estimates shall be prepared by the staff of the Committee, transmitted to the Speaker in the form of a Parliamentarian's Status Report, and printed in the Congressional Record.

The Committee authorizes the Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, to transmit to the Speaker the Parliamentarian's Status Report described above.

(b) In order to carry out its duty under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act to advise the House of Representatives as to the current level of spending within the jurisdiction of committees as compared to the appropriate allocations made pursuant to the Budget Act in conformity with the latest agreed-upon concurrent resolution on the budget, the Committee shall, as necessary, advise the Speaker as to its estimate of the current level of spending within the jurisdiction of appropriate committees. Such estimates shall be prepared by the staff of the Committee and transmitted to the Speaker in the form of a Section 302 Status Report.

The Committee authorizes the Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, to transmit to the Speaker the Section 302 Status Report described above.

¹Written rule required by House Rules.

²Written rule required by House Rules.

HEARINGS

Rule 11—Announcement of Hearings

The Chairman shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of that hearing, unless he determines there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date, in which case public announcement shall be made at the earliest possible date.

Rule 12—Open Hearings

Each hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its Task Forces shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Task Force, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. The Committee or Task Forces may by the same procedure vote to close 1 subsequent day of hearing.

For the purposes of House Rule XI, clause 2(g) (2) the Task Forces of the Committee are considered to be subcommittees.

Rule 13—Quorums¹

For the purpose of hearing testimony, not less than two members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 14—Time for Questioning Witnesses

Committee members shall have not to exceed 5 minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness.

After all members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

In questioning witnesses under the 5-minute rule, the Chairman and the ranking minority member may be recognized first after which members may be recognized in the order of their arrival at the hearing. Among the members present at the time the hearing is called to order, seniority shall be recognized. In recognizing members to question witnesses, the Chairman may take into consideration the ratio of majority members to minority members and the number of majority and minority members present and shall apportion the recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

Rule 15—Subpoenas and Oaths

In accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(m), subpoenas authorized by a majority of the Committee may be issued over the signature of the Chairman or of any member of the Committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or such member.

The Chairman, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

Rule 16—Witnesses' Statements

So far as practicable, any prepared statement to be presented by a witness shall be submitted to the Committee at least 24 hours in advance of presentation, and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee in advance of delivery.

Rule 17—Committee Prints

All Committee prints and other materials prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the Committee prior to any distribution, unless such print or other mate-

rial shows clearly on its face that it has not been approved by the Committee.

BROADCASTING

Rule 18—Broadcasting of Meetings and Hearings

It shall be the policy of the Committee to give all news media access to open hearings of the Committee, subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in House Rule XI, clause 3. Whenever any Committee business meeting is open to the public, that meeting may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 3. However, radio, television, and still camera equipment may be excluded from the Committee room by a majority vote of the Committee, a quorum being present.

STAFF

Rule 19—Committee Staff

(a) Subject to approval by the Committee, and to the provisions of the following paragraphs, the professional and clerical staff of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman.

Committee staff shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to Committee business, and shall be selected without regard to race, creed, sex, or age, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions.

All Committee staff shall be entitled to equitable treatment, including comparable salaries, facilities, access to official Committee records, leave, and hours of work.

(b) In addition to the staff provided in paragraph (a) each member of the Committee may select and designate an associate staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; provided, That no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to these provisions; provided further, that members designating a staff member under this subsection must certify by letter to the Chairman that the employee is needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

(c) In addition to the staff provided in the above paragraphs, the Chairman shall appoint no fewer than five staff, recommended by the minority members, who shall provide staff assistance to the minority members.

Rule 20—Staff Supervision

Staff shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign their duties and responsibilities, delegate such authority as he deems appropriate, fix and adjust staff salaries (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 6(c)) and job titles, and, in his discretion, arrange for their specialized training.

Staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they deem appropriate.

COMMITTEE RECORDS

Rule 21—Preparation and Maintenance of Committee Records

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings.

The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

Members of the Committee shall correct and return transcripts of hearings as soon as practicable after receipt thereof.

Any witness may examine the transcript of his own testimony and make grammatical or technical changes that do not substantially alter the record of testimony.

The Chairman may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any member or witness if he determines that such member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time for corrections, and that further delay would seriously impede the Committee's responsibility for meeting its deadlines under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Transcripts of hearings and meetings may be printed if the Chairman decides it is appropriate, or if a majority of the members so request.

Rule 22—Access to Committee Records

(a) The Chairman shall promulgate regulations to provide for public inspection of rollcall votes and to provide access by members to Committee records (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(e)).

Access to classified testimony and information shall be limited to Members of Congress and to House Budget Committee staff and stenographic reporters who have appropriate security clearance.

Notice of the receipt of such information shall be sent to the Committee members. Such information shall be kept in the Committee safe, and shall be available to members in the Committee office.

(b) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.⁴

APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

Rule 23—Applicability of House Rules

Except as otherwise specified herein, the Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege.

CONFEREES

Rule 24—Appointment of Conferees

Majority party members recommended to the Speaker as conferees shall be recommended by the Chairman subject to the approval of the majority party members of the Committee. The Chairman shall recommend such minority party members as conferees as shall be determined by the minority party, provided that the recommended party representation shall be in approximately the same proportion as that in the Committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. CLAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, I submit for printing in

¹Written rule required by House Rules.

⁴Written rule required by House.

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for the 103d Congress, which were adopted by the committee in open session on January 27, 1993.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

(Adopted January 27, 1993)

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE

The Rules of the House are the rules of the committee and the subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege.

RULE 2. CHAIRMAN; VICE CHAIRMAN

(a) The majority member of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, ranking immediately after the chairman, is designated as vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(b) The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings, or, in the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman shall preside. If the chairman and vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting or hearing, the next ranking majority member present shall preside.

(c) In the temporary absence of the chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, the next ranking majority member of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, shall act as chairman.

RULE 3. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) A regular meeting of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The usual time of a regular meeting shall be 9:45 a.m. A regular meeting may be canceled by the chairman of the committee after consultation with the vice chairman and the ranking minority member.

(b) Additional meetings of the committee may be called by the chairman as he considers necessary.

(c) A special meeting of the committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of House Rule XI, Clause 2(c)(2).

(d) Regular, additional, and special meetings of the committee for the transaction of business shall be open to the public, except when the committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll-call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(1).

RULE 4. RECORD OF ACTION

(a) A complete record of all committee or subcommittee action shall be kept which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(b) There shall be made available for inspection by the public, at reasonable times in the offices of the committee, a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded, a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition on which a record vote is demanded, and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) A committee or subcommittee report on a bill or resolution of a public character

ordered reported by a record vote shall include the number of votes cast for, and the number of votes cast against, the motion to report.

(d) The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House, except that the committee authorizes the use of any record to which clause 3(b)(4) of House Rule XXXVI would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of House Rule XXXVI, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE QUORUM

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this rule, or under House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2), one-third of the total membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting committee business.

(b) A majority of the total membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of—

(1) reporting a measure or recommendation in accordance with rule 13(a);

(2) voting to close a meeting under rule 3(d);

(3) authorizing the issuance of a subpoena under rule 12(c); and

(4) recalling a bill, resolution, or other matter under rule 9(c).

(c) Not less than two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(d) The presence of a quorum shall be determined and announced by the chairman before the committee shall proceed to the transaction of business and shall be recorded in the records of committee action.

RULE 6. ROLL CALL VOTE

A rollcall vote on any question may be demanded by any member of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate.

RULE 7. PROXIES

A member may vote on any matter before the committee or a subcommittee by proxy. A proxy shall (1) be in writing, signed by the member authorizing the proxy, and show the date and time of day that the proxy is signed; (2) assert that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting; (3) designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and (4) be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. A member may authorize a general proxy for motions to recess, adjourn, or other procedural matters. A proxy may not be used unless a quorum is present, cannot be used to make a quorum, and shall be presented to the chairman at the time the proxy is voted.

RULE 8. ADDRESSING COMMITTEE OR SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Recognition by the chairman shall first be obtained by any member addressing the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, proposing a motion, or interrogating a witness.

(b) The 5-minute rule shall apply in the markup of a bill. The 5-minute rule shall apply in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(c) The regular order shall be observed in all proceedings, and all questions and statements in the interrogation of witnesses shall be germane to the legislation or other matters then being considered.

RULE 9. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION

(a) Each bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the committee, subject to the provisions of this rule, shall be re-referred to the subcommittee having jurisdiction over its principal subject within 2 weeks from the date of its referral to the committee unless the chairman of the committee orders that it be held for the committee's direct consideration. If the chairman so orders, he shall inform the members of the committee of his decision and it shall not become final until 1 week after he has so informed them and then only if a majority of the members of the committee have not, in the meantime, advised him in writing of their disagreement therewith.

(b) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the chairman of the committee to a subcommittee may be recalled by him for the committee's direct consideration or for referral to another subcommittee. If recalled, the chairman shall inform the members of the committee of his decision and it shall not become final until 1 week after he has so informed them and then only if a majority of the members of the committee have not, in the meantime, advised him in writing of their disagreement with this decision.

(c) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee may be recalled by a majority vote of the committee, a majority being present, for its direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(d) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the committee may be referred simultaneously by the chairman of the committee to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration, for consideration in sequence, or for consideration of particular parts, or the matter may be referred by the chairman to a special ad hoc subcommittee or task force established under rule 21.

(e) Any bill or resolution providing for the designation of a commemorative day or other period shall be held for the committee's direct consideration.

RULE 10. STATEMENTS; DEPOSITIONS

Statements, depositions, letters, and such other pertinent matter in appropriate form as may be timely submitted may be accepted for inclusion in printed hearings, records, or documents, or in the permanent files of the committee, by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, without objection or upon motion duly adopted.

RULE 11. HEARINGS; WITNESSES

(a) Public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of each hearing to be conducted by the committee, or by a subcommittee, shall be made at least 1 week before the commencement of a hearing, unless the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing at an earlier date in which event such public announcement shall be made at the earliest possible date.

(b) Hearings shall be open to the public except when the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, votes to close a hearing in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2).

(c) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the scheduling of witnesses and the time allowed for the presentation of testimony and interrogation shall be at the sole discretion of the chairman, unless otherwise

ordered by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, a quorum being present.

(d) When any hearing is conducted upon any measure or matter, the minority party members of the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, upon request to the chairman by a majority of the minority party members before completion of the hearings, shall be entitled to call witnesses to testify on at least 1 day of such hearings.

(e) Each witness who is to appear before the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, and who has had appropriate and timely notice of such appearance shall file with the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance, at least 100 copies of the statement of his proposed testimony and limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument. The requirement of this rule may be waived, in whole or in part, by the chairman, without objection, or pursuant to a motion duly adopted.

(f) A witness may obtain a transcript of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER; OATHS

(a) The committee and each subcommittee is authorized—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings; and

(2) subject to paragraph (c), to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

(b) The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee or by a subcommittee in the conduct of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI or under the committee rules when authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, a majority being present, or when authorized by the chairman of the committee.

(d) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or, in his absence, by a member designated by the chairman.

RULE 13. FILING REPORTS; SUPPLEMENTAL, MINORITY, OR ADDITIONAL VIEWS

(a) No measure or recommendations, including any report or submission is required to be made to the House or to the Committee on the budget by the committee under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of Clause 4 of Rule X of the Rules of the House, shall be reported unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, was actually present, which shall be deemed the case if the records of the committee or subcommittee establish that a majority of the committee or subcommittee responded on a roll call vote on that question.

(b) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(c) It shall be the duty of the chairman of a subcommittee to promptly request consid-

eration in the committee of any measure approved by the subcommittee, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to schedule such measures for consideration by the committee as promptly as possible.

(d) In the event the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee has not been filed as prescribed by paragraph (b) of this rule, such report shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the general counsel of the committee request, signed by a majority of the committee, for reporting of that measure.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views with the general counsel of the committee. Such views shall be in writing and signed by the member.

(f) All committee, subcommittee, or staff reports printed pursuant to legislative or oversight investigations and not approved by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: (This report has not been officially approved by the (subcommittee/committee) and, therefore, may not necessarily reflect the views of all of its members.)

RULE 14. LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

The committee, together with its subcommittees, shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE 15. INVESTIGATIVE STAFF

Except as provided in Rule XI, clause 5(b) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the investigative staff of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall be appointed as follows:

(1) The subcommittee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman within the budget approved for the subcommittee by the committee;

(2) The staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee; and

(3) The staff of the committee not assigned to a standing subcommittee or to the minority under the above provisions shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the chairman within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

RULE 16. SPECIAL FUNDS, BUDGET, EXPENSES, AND ACCOUNTS

(a) The chairman of each standing subcommittee shall propose and present to the chairman of the committee, for each session of the Congress, a subcommittee budget of the estimated amount of special funds necessary to carry out the anticipated activities and programs of the subcommittee for that particular session of the Congress.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall review each proposed subcommittee budget and, after consultation with the ranking minority member, shall propose and present to the committee, for each session of the Congress, a committee budget of the estimated

total amount of special funds to be requested under a primary expense resolution required under House Rule XI, Clause 5, for use by the committee, both the majority and the minority, for such session of the Congress for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee and of the standing subcommittees.

(c) The staff director shall establish and maintain records and accounts, consistent with sound accounting practices, of committee and subcommittee special funds and of expenses incurred and paid as obligations of such funds. The staff director shall prepare and submit to each member of the committee, not later than 18 days after the end of each quarter of the calendar year, an itemized report of the amounts of such funds expended and on hand at the end of the quarter. Such quarterly reports shall be made a part of the permanent official records of the committee.

(d) Vouchers for payment of obligations of special funds shall be prepared by the staff director for signature by the chairman of the committee, except as otherwise authorized by the House, and shall be supported by receipts or other documentation consistent with the requirements of the Committee on House Administration. Signed vouchers shall be returned to the staff director for entry in the committee accounts and final processing.

RULE 17. BROADCASTING HEARINGS

A hearing conducted by the committee, upon approval by a majority vote of the committee, a quorum being present, or a hearing conducted by a subcommittee, upon approval by a majority vote of the subcommittee, a quorum being present, may be covered in whole, or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 3, subject to the following:

(1) live coverage is to be broadcast without commercial sponsorship;

(2) no subpoenaed witness may be photographed, televised, or broadcast against his will;

(3) television cameras shall operate from fixed positions which shall not obstruct committee or subcommittee proceedings or other media;

(4) equipment must be installed prior to the hearing;

(5) lighting shall be at the lowest adequate level;

(6) still photographers shall not come between the witnesses and committee members or obstruct the other media during the hearing; and

(7) broadcast and photography personnel shall be orderly and unobtrusive and shall be currently accredited to the Radio, Television Correspondents', or the Press Photographers' Galleries, as appropriate.

RULE 18. AVAILABILITY OF SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

A summary and explanation of each measure or matter approved by a subcommittee shall be furnished to each member of the committee in advance of the committee meeting at which such measure or matter is to be considered.

RULE 19. TRAVEL

(a) All members of the committee shall have adequate notice prior to the date or dates fixed for investigations or hearings at locations other than Washington, D.C.

(b) Travel of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations must be authorized by the chairman of the

committee prior to any public notice thereof or the actual travel. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman of the committee a statement in writing which includes the following:

- (1) the purpose of the travel;
- (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(c) A report on the travel (except travel in connection with hearings) of each member or staff member shall be submitted to the chairman of the committee as soon as possible after the trip is completed.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the completion of foreign travel, each member or staff member shall submit to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. Such reports shall be made available for inspection by the public, as required by House Rule XI, Clause 2(n).

(e) To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the committee, the chairman of the committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chairman, make a temporary assignment of any member of the committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C.

RULE 20. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) All classified material received by the committee or by a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safe-keeping.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any such classified material. Such procedures shall, however, insure access to this information at the committee offices by any member of the committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 21. STANDING AND SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES

There shall be five standing subcommittees of the committee. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall have oversight and investigative jurisdiction over all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the other four subcommittees shall have legislative and investigative jurisdiction as provided under paragraphs (2) through (5) of rule 22. In addition to the standing subcommittees, the chairman of the committee may establish such special ad hoc subcommittees and task forces and assign to them such jurisdiction as the chairman deems necessary.

RULE 22. JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

The titles and jurisdiction of the standing subcommittees shall be as follows:

(1) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS.** The oversight, investigation, review and study, on a continuing basis, of (a) the application, administration, execution and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee, and (b)

the organization and operation of the agencies and programs within the jurisdiction of the committee.

(2) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.** Compensation, including pay rates and pay systems; the merit pay system; Executive Schedule and senior level pay rates; dual compensation; garnishment of employees' pay; classification of positions; leave; allowances; retirement; insurance; health benefits; and other benefits of Federal officers and employees.

(3) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.** Federal civil service matters, generally, except those matters specifically within the jurisdiction of other subcommittees; Federal labor-management relations (excluding the Postal Service); the Senior Executive Service; employee political activities; reductions in force; contracting out; rights of privacy; code of ethics, including financial disclosure and conflicts of interest; White House personnel authorization; intergovernmental personnel programs; and the agencies responsible for carrying out the laws within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.

(4) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL OPERATIONS AND SERVICES.** The United States Postal Service and the Postal Rate Commission, generally, including operation and administration thereof; postal finances and expenditures (except those relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Census, Statistics and Postal Personnel); public service aspects, requirements, and reimbursements; the United States mails; postal facilities and mechanization, including modernization and research and development (except those matters specifically within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Census, Statistics and Postal Personnel); mailability of matter; mail transportation; and military mail.

(5) **SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS, STATISTICS AND POSTAL PERSONNEL.** The Bureau of the Census, generally, including operation and administration thereof; population and demography; statistic collection; reporting and data processing activities of the Government, generally; the establishment and oversight of commemorative commissions; Federal holidays; postal officers and employees, generally, including their status and appointment; postal management and other personnel requirements and practices; employee utilization; postal labor-management relations; procurement; and contracting out and modernization as it relates to postal personnel.

RULE 23. MEMBERSHIP OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each subcommittee shall have five members, divided between the majority and minority members in the ratio of three to two.

(b) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio voting members of each subcommittee on which they do not serve.

(c) Each member of the committee may sit with any subcommittee during its hearings, but no member who is not a member of a subcommittee shall vote on any matter before that subcommittee.

RULE 24. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, conduct investigations, receive evidence, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting and hearing dates after consultation with the chairman of the committee and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simul-

taneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible. A subcommittee may exercise none of the powers or authorities hereinbefore provided with respect to any investigation or other activity which is not within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee or which requires the expenditure of funds in excess of the subcommittee's budget as approved by the committee, except upon authorization by a majority vote of the committee, a quorum being present.

RULE 25. REQUIRED MEETING

Each standing subcommittee, as referred to in rule 22, shall meet for the transaction of subcommittee business from time to time while Congress is in session, at a time and on a day determined by the subcommittee with due regard to the time and dates of the regular meetings of the committee and other subcommittees. All meetings of each subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll-call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(1).

RULE 26. SUBCOMMITTEE QUORUM

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this rule, or under House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2), one-third of the total membership of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum of the purpose of transacting subcommittee business.

(b) A majority of the total membership of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of—

- (1) reporting a measure or recommendation to the committee;
- (2) voting to close a meeting under rule 25; and

(3) authorizing the issuance of a subpoena under rule 12(c).

(c) Not less than two members of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(d) The ex officio members of the subcommittee shall not be counted for the purpose of establishing a subcommittee quorum.

RULE 27. AMENDMENTS

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the committee. If such amendment is not available in written form when requested, the chairman shall allow an appropriate period of time for the provision thereof.

RULE 28. OTHER ACTIONS; STAFF SUPERVISION

The chairman of the committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee, including the general supervision of the statutory and investigative staffs of the committee.

RULE 29. RECORDING OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(a) Tape recordings (including video recordings) of any full committee or subcommittee hearing or meeting (or any portion thereof) may be permitted only when approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. Individuals seeking permission to record committee or subcommittee proceedings shall be advised that the transcript of the proceedings as produced by the committee or subcommittee reporter constitutes the sole "official" transcript of such proceedings.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to television or radio broadcasts of committee or subcommittee hearings referred to in rule 17.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. HAMILTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, I am submitting for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the 103d Congress.

The rules of the committee were adopted in open session at the committee's January 6 organizational meeting.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 103D CONGRESS

(Adopted January 6, 1993)

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in Clause 2 of Rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to the extent applicable. The Chairman shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House is in session pursuant to Clause 2(b) of Rule XI of the House. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered.

3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions: (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation, (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public, and (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the Committee is actually present, which shall be deemed the case if the records of the Committee establish that a majority of the Committee responded on a rollcall vote on that question.

4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder

of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule or any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(b)(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the Members, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) The Committee or a subcommittee may by the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close 1 subsequent day of hearing.

(c) No congressional staff person shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee which has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with Rule 20.

5. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or markup to be conducted by the Com-

mittee or a subcommittee at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing or markup unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin that meeting at an earlier date. Such determination may be made with respect to any hearing or markup by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate.

Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be made at the earliest possible date and shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record, and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

Members shall be notified by the Chief of Staff, whenever it is practicable, 1 week in advance of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

The agenda for each Committee and subcommittee meeting, setting out all items of business to be considered, including a copy of any bill or other document scheduled for markup, shall be furnished to each Committee or subcommittee Member by delivery to the Member's office at least 2 full calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting whenever possible.

6. WITNESSES

A. Interrogation of Witnesses

Insofar as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption, questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. In recognizing Members, the Chairman may give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the Members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the Chairman and not the witness in order to ensure orderly procedure.

Each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

The Chairman shall take note of Members who are in their chairs when each day's hearing begins and, insofar as practicable, when the time occurs for interrogation, shall recognize each such Member ahead of all others.

B. Statements of Witnesses

So far as practicable, each witness shall file with the Committee, 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and shall make a brief oral summary of his or her views.

7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantially alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within 5 calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or

hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

8. EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendixes of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendixes of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the Chairman, such written request to contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

9. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEE VOTES

The result of each roll call vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the Committee offices—including a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; the name of each Member voting for and against and whether by proxy or in person; and the Members present but not voting.

A roll call vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of quorum, by any one member.

10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is permitted in the Committee and in subcommittees only under the following conditions:

The proxy authorization—

- (a) Shall be in writing;
- (b) Shall assert that the Member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting; and
- (c) Shall be limited to a motion to report a bill or a resolution.

Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the Member assigning his or her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies are not counted for a quorum.

11. REPORTS

A. Reports on Bills and Resolutions

To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supple-

mental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

B. Prior Approval of Certain Reports

No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or the subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. In any case in which Clause 2(1)(5) of House Rule XI does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

C. Foreign Travel Reports

At the same time that the report required by clause 2(n)(B) of House Rule XI, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and data. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing of such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the full committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in unusual circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House for action unless and until the Committee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present. Unusual circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with such Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

13. STAFF SERVICES

The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members.

The staff shall include persons with training and experience in foreign affairs who have a variety of backgrounds and skills so as to make available to the Committee services of individuals who have a first-hand acquaintance with major countries and areas and with major aspects of U.S. overseas programs and operations.

It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all Members of the Committee.

(a) The professional and clerical employees of the Committee, except those assigned to the minority or to a subcommittee as provided below, shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman within the ceilings set in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI, and they shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Chief of Staff under the direction of the Chairman.

(b) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined as the

minority Members of the Committee shall determine within the general ceiling in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI: *Provided, however*, That no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority staff counterpart. Such staff shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the Committee.

(c) In the matter of subcommittee staffing:

(1) The Chairman of each standing subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman.

(2) The Ranking Minority Member of each of six standing subcommittees on the Committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of said Ranking Minority Member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee Chairman not to exceed (A) 75 per centum of the maximum established in Paragraph (c) of Clause 6 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House or (B) the rate paid the staff member appointed pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) No Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(5) The staff positions made available to the Ranking Minority Members pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph shall be made available from the staff positions provided under Clause 6 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEE

(a) The full Committee will handle the markup and reporting of general legislation relating to foreign assistance (including development assistance, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad) or relating to the Peace Corps. Regional subcommittees will have responsibility with respect to foreign assistance as follows:

(1) The annual legislative programs of foreign assistance for each region shall be referred to the appropriate subcommittee for review and legislative recommendations, within a timeframe to be set by the Committee.

(2) Those subcommittees shall be responsible for ongoing oversight of all foreign assistance activities affecting their region.

(3) Those subcommittees shall have the responsibility of annually reporting to the full Committee, on a timely basis, the findings and conclusions of their oversight, including specific recommendations for legislation relating to foreign assistance.

There shall be seven standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

A. Functional Subcommittees

There shall be three subcommittees with functional jurisdiction:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY, TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT.—To deal with measures relating to international economic and trade policy; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign countries; export administration; international investment policy; trade and economic aspects of nuclear technology and materials and of international communication and information policy; licenses and licensing policy for the export to dual use equipment and technology; legislation pertaining to and oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; commodity agreements; international environmental policy and oversight of international

fishing agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions, and the Export-Import Bank, and customs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—To deal with national security and scientific developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers and executive agreements legislation; programs and activities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and all aspects of arms control, disarmament and proliferation issues; oversight of State and Defense Department activities involving arms transfers and sales, arms export licenses, administration of security assistance, and foreign military training and advisory programs; oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, the United Nations, its related agencies, and other international organizations and the American Red Cross; implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other matters relating to internationally recognized human rights generally, international law; promotion of democracy; and international law enforcement issues to include terrorism and narcotics control programs and activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS.—To deal with Department of State and U.S. Information Agency operations and legislation, the diplomatic service; international education and cultural affairs; foreign buildings; the operating budgets of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Agency for International Development; the assessed and voluntary contributions to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations; parliamentary conferences and exchanges; protection of American citizens abroad; international broadcasting; and international communication and information policy.

B. Regional Subcommittees

There shall be four subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East; the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; the Subcommittee on Africa; and the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

In addition to the responsibilities provided by subsection (a) of this rule, the regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following:

- (1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.
- (2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.
- (3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.
- (4) Resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to foreign military sales.
- (5) Oversight of regional lending institutions.
- (6) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.
- (7) Environmental, population, and energy affairs affecting the region.
- (8) Base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.
- (9) Oversight of matters, relating to parliamentary conferences and exchanges involving the region.
- (10) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman of the full Committee and other subcommittee chairmen, with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee or subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible. It shall be the practice of the Committee that meetings of subcommittees not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee.

In order to ensure orderly and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, hearings and meetings should be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Chief of Staff of the Committee.

The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees, except for voting and being counted for a quorum.

16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks, unless by majority vote of the majority party Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be otherwise effected. Any subcommittee chairman who believes that the subcommittee has jurisdiction over the legislation or other matter may so notify the Chairman within the 2-week period.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other Member to take responsibility as "floor manager" of a bill during its consideration in the House.

17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee: *Provided, however*, That party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

18. SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGETS AND RECORDS

(a) Each subcommittee shall have an adequate budget to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

(b) In order to facilitate Committee compliance with Paragraph (e)(1) of Clause 2, Rule XI, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call vote is demanded. The result of each roll call vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the subcommittee. Such records shall be coordinated with

the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees. Each majority Member of the Committee shall have the right to attend such meetings.

20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

It shall be the policy of the Committee to afford access to classified information under its control for its own Members and other Members of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORIZED PERSONS.—In accordance with the stipulations of the House Rules, all Members of the House shall be construed to be persons authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be construed to be authorized access to classified information within the possession of the Committee (1) when they have the proper clearances, and (2) when they have a demonstrable "need to know". The decision on whether a given staff member has a "need to know" will be made on the following basis:

(a) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Chief of Staff;

(b) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, acting through the Minority Chief of Staff;

(c) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the Chairman of the subcommittee;

(d) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Committee Chairman.

DESIGNATED PERSONS.—Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to classified information in the "confidential" category. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance and a "need to know" as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified "secret" which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Committee Chairman.

LOCATION.—Classified information will be kept in secure safes in the Committee rooms. All materials bearing the designation "top secret" must be kept in secured safes located in the main Committee offices, 2170 Rayburn House Office Building. "Top secret" materials may not be taken from that location for any purpose.

Materials bearing designations "confidential" or "secret" may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its subunits for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman of the full Committee,

under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times.

NOTICE.—Notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the executive branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members. The notice will contain information on the level of classification.

ACCESS.—Except as provided for above, access to classified materials held by the Committee will be in the main Committee office in a designated "reading room". The following procedures will be observed:

(a) Authorized or designated persons will be admitted to the reading room after inquiring of the Chief of Staff or an assigned staff member. The reading room will be open during regular Committee hours.

(b) Authorized or designated persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(c) No photocopying or other exact reproduction, oral recording, or reading by telephone, of such classified information is permitted.

(d) The assigned staff member will be present in the reading room at the option of the authorized person. Such staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies (1) authorized and designated persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff member will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(e) The Classified Materials log will contain a statement acknowledged by the signature of the authorized or designated person that he or she has read the Committee rules and will abide by them.

DIVULGENCE.—Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person in any way, shape, form, or manner. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported to the Chairman of the full Committee at once, and by him to the full Committee as promptly as possible.

TECHNICAL SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES.—Committee rooms and equipment shall be maintained in accordance with such technical security standards as the Chairman deems necessary to safeguard classified information from unauthorized disclosure. Such standards may include requirements for technical security monitoring during closed sessions involving classified information, conducted under the direction and control of the Chairman by personnel responsible to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

OTHER REGULATIONS.—So long as they do not conflict with any of the rules herein set down, the Chairman of the full Committee may establish other regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the Committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee. Furthermore, any additional regulations and procedures should be incorporated into the written rules of the Committee at the earliest opportunity.

21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

When requested by the Superintendent of the House Radio and Television Gallery and

upon approval by the committee or its subcommittees, all Committee and subcommittee hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage. *Provided*, That such request is submitted to the Committee or its subcommittees not later than 4 p.m. of the day preceding such hearings.

The Chairman of the full committee or the chairmen of the subcommittees are authorized to determine on behalf of the full Committee or its subcommittees respectively whether hearings which are open may be broadcast, unless the Committee or its subcommittees respectively by majority vote determine otherwise. The Committee or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements (Section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970; Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives):

(a) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to Clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to

photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International Newspictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by Committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees, in accord with House Rule XI, Clause 2(m), in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations, only when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Pursuant to House Rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe, the Chairman may be delegated the power to authorize and issue subpoenas in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any Member designated by the Committee.

23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the fullest extent feasible the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

24. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman of the full Committee may establish such other procedures and take such action as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. DELLUMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at

this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Armed Services that were adopted by the committee on Wednesday, January 27, 1993.

COMMITTEE RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE RULE 1. GENERAL

The rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees. (House rule XI, clause 1(a)(1).)

RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee on Armed Services will meet every Tuesday at 10 a.m., and at such other times as may be fixed by the chairman, or by written request of members of the committee pursuant to House rule XI, clause 2(b).

(b) A Tuesday meeting of the committee may be dispensed with by the chairman, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the chairman and subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

RULE 4. SUBCOMMITTEES

The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall be organized to consist of the following standing subcommittees. In instances of overlapping jurisdiction subcommittee actions should be considered jointly.

There shall be six standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Military Acquisition Subcommittee: the annual authorization for procurement of military weapon systems and components thereof, including full scale development and systems transition; military application of nuclear energy, including research and development related thereto; intelligence matters related to national security; acquisition policy; the industrial base; foreign military sales and the proliferation of weapon technology; strategic lift; disposal of vessels; and related legislative oversight. The subcommittee shall also have oversight responsibilities with regard to international arms control and disarmament.

Research and Technology Subcommittee: the annual authorization for research and technology; basic research and exploratory and advanced development; manufacturing technology; technology base; reinvestment and conversion; environmental prevention and remediation technologies; and related legislative oversight.

Readiness Subcommittee: the annual authorization for operation and maintenance; the current readiness and preparedness requirements of the defense establishment; ship repairs and maintenance; strategic and critical materials; naval petroleum reserves;

leasing capital equipment; special operations forces oversight; commissaries and exchanges, clubs and related nonappropriated funds activities of the Armed Forces; and related legislative oversight.

Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee: military construction; real estate acquisitions and disposals; housing and support oversight; base closure oversight; real estate generally; defense burdensharing and overseas bases; base maintenance and repair funding; environmental restoration; and related legislative oversight.

Military Forces and Personnel Subcommittee: military forces and authorized strengths; military quality of life matters; integration of active and reserve components; Officer and enlisted recruiting and training; professional military education; Reserve Officers' Training Corps; Selective Service System; military justice; enlistments and separations; awards; academies; human relations; medical care delivery and funding; pay and allowances; promotion; retirement; and related legislative oversight.

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee: organization of the Department of Defense, including proposed reorganizations; humanitarian relief; peacekeeping missions; domestic relief; drug interdiction; military operations; civil defense; compliance with acquisition regulations; and investigative authority in relation to the committee's general oversight responsibilities.

RULE 5. PRECEDENCE

Chairman of standing subcommittees who sit on a second subcommittee shall rank, in order of their seniority, behind all other members serving on that subcommittee.

RULE 6. PANELS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The chairman may designate a panel of the committee drawn from members of more than one subcommittee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the full committee. Any such panel shall not continue in existence for more than six months.

(b) The chairman of a standing subcommittee may designate a panel of such subcommittee to inquire into and take testimony on a specific matter within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee and to report to the subcommittee for further reference to the full committee as may be appropriate.

(c) No panels so appointed shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(d) No panel, task force, special subcommittee, or any other subunit of a standing committee may be created without the knowledge of the full committee chairman and concurrence of the caucus of that committee.

(e) The Committee Chairman shall notify the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus within seven days of the creation of any panel, task force, special subcommittee or any other subunit of a standing committee.

RULE 7. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) The chairman shall refer legislation and other matters to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks unless, by a majority vote of the members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee.

(b) Bills shall be taken up for hearing only when called by the chairman of the full committee or subcommittee, or by a majority vote of a quorum of the full committee or a subcommittee.

(c) The chairman of the full committee, with approval of a majority of the members

voting, a majority of the committee being present, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the full committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee shall not be considered by the full committee until after the intervention of 3 calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and printed hearings thereon are available to the members, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee.

RULE 8. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

The full committee and subcommittees shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of the full committee or subcommittee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the full committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, it shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems. (House rule XI, clause 2(g)(3).)

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each committee or subcommittee meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority being present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public: Provided, however, That no person other than members of the committee and/or subcommittee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by paragraph (b) of this rule, or any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters. (House rule XI, clause 2(g)(1).)

(b) Each hearing conducted by the full committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the full committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no less than two members of the committee or subcommittee, may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, or would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. If the decision is to close for national security reasons, the vote must be by rollcall vote and in open session, there being a majority of the committee or subcommittee present. Otherwise, if the decision is to close because the testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, the vote may be by a majority of those present, there being in attendance no

less than two members of the committee or subcommittee. However, if the committee or subcommittee elects to receive such testimony in open session, it may do so only if a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. No member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the full committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the full committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to members by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public: Provided, however, That the full committee or the subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close up to 5 additional consecutive days of hearings. (House rule XI, clause 2(g)(2).)

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the committee chairman, each member of the committee may designate by letter to the Chairman, a member of his or her personal staff with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the committee, or that member's subcommittee(s) which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(b) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony: Provided, That such staff member's attendance at such hearings is subject to the approval of the committee or subcommittee as dictated by national security requirements at the time: Provided further, That this paragraph addresses hearings only and not briefings or meetings held under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this rule; and Provided further, That the attainment of any security clearances involved is the responsibility of individual members.

RULE 10. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) In accordance with the provision of rule XI, clause 3, Rules of the House of Representatives, it is the purpose of this rule to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee or subcommittee hearings or meetings, which are open to the public, may be covered by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage. In that regard, the provisions of rule XI, clause 3(a)-(d) are specifically incorporated herein by reference.

(b) The chairman of the full committee or the chairmen of the subcommittees are authorized to determine on behalf of the full committee or its subcommittees, respectively, whether hearings or meetings which are open may be broadcast, unless the committee or its subcommittees, respectively, by majority vote determine otherwise: Provided, however, Each committee or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room.

(c) In accordance with rule XI, clause 3(f), the following provisions shall apply to the broadcasting of committee or subcommittee hearings or meetings which are open to the public:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against his

or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the executive committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee or subcommittee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee on Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meetings, between the witness table and the members of the committee or its subcommittees.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobstructive manner.

(14) With the exception of devices properly used by official reporters and by accredited media and broadcast personnel as covered in

these rules, no recording or camera type devices may be operated or otherwise used during committee or subcommittee hearings.

RULE 11. QUORUM

A majority of the full committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for reporting or tabling a measure or recommendation by the full committee or a subcommittee. A quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence by either the full committee or any subcommittee shall be not less than two. A quorum for taking any other action shall be not less than one-third of the members of the full committee or subcommittee, unless otherwise indicated in the committee rules.

RULE 12. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) The time any one member may address the committee or subcommittee on any bill, motion or other matter under consideration shall not exceed 5 minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the chairman, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not to exceed 5 minutes to address the committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution.

(b) Members present at a meeting of the committee or subcommittee when a meeting is originally convened will be recognized by the chairman in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently will be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the chairman and the ranking minority member will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

RULE 13. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY

1. For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House rules X and XI, the full committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph 2.A. of this paragraph):

(A) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(B) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

2.(A) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the full committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph 1.B. in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the full committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the chairman of the full committee, or by any member designated by the full committee.

(B) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the full committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph 1.B. may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House. (House rule XI, clause 2(m).)

RULE 14. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the committee or a sub-

committee shall be submitted to the committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery. If a prepared statement contains security information bearing a classification of secret or higher, the statement shall be made available to the committee rooms to all members of the committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery; however, no such statement shall be removed from the committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the full committee or any subcommittee, a quorum being present.

(b) The full committee and each subcommittee shall, insofar as is practicable, require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the committee (in advance of his or her appearance) a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of his or her argument. (House rule XI, clause 2(g)(4).)

RULE 15. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this committee (or subcommittee) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

RULE 16. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

(a) When a witness is before the committee or a subcommittee, members of the committee or subcommittee may put questions to the witness only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose.

(b) Members of the committee or subcommittee who so desire shall have not to exceed 5 minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness; thereafter, additional time for questioning witnesses by members is discretionary with the chairman.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the committee or subcommittee shall be pertinent to the bill or other subject matter that may be before the committee or subcommittee for consideration.

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these rules voting on a measure or matter may be by rollcall vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of five or more members present, or in the case of subcommittees, on the request of one-fifth of a majority.

RULE 18. PROXY VOTE

A member may vote by special proxy, which must be in writing, shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the committee, shall designate the person who is to execute the proxy authorization, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. A member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his or her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum. A proxy may be

used in full committee or subcommittee. All proxies must be filed with the staff director and be available for inspection at any time.

RULE 19. PRIVATE BILLS

No private bill will be reported by the committee if there are two or more dissenting votes. Private bills so rejected by the committee will not be reconsidered during the same Congress unless new evidence sufficient to justify a new hearing has been presented to the Congress.

RULE 20. SUPPLEMENTAL, MINORITY, ADDITIONAL OR DISSENTING VIEWS

If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional or dissenting views, that members shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the staff director of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter.

RULE 21. POINTS OF ORDER

No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by the full committee or any subcommittee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the committee rules; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the full committee or subcommittee which reported the measure if, in the full committee or subcommittee, such point of order was (a) timely made and (b) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

RULE 22. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

(a) The result of each rollcall in any meeting of the committee shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting. With respect to each record vote by the committee on each motion to report any bill or resolution of public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolution shall be included in the committee report.

(b) In the event of such a rollcall vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, that circumstance shall be so recorded in the rollcall record, upon timely notification to the chairman from that member.

RULE 23. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

(a) All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The chairman of the full committee shall, with the approval of the full committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security

information received classified as secret or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 24. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the full committee and the standing subcommittees shall be subject to the appropriate rules of the House of Representatives, including, among other things, the provisions of rule XI, clause 5(d).

RULE 25. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR INVESTIGATIVE HEARINGS—HOUSE RULE XI, CLAUSE 2(k)

OPENING STATEMENT

(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(1).)

INFORMATION FOR WITNESSES

(2) A copy of the committee rules and of clause 2(k) of House rule XI shall be made available to each witness. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(2).)

RIGHT TO COUNSEL

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(3).)

BREACHES OF ORDER

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(4).)

DEFAMATORY TESTIMONY OR EVIDENCE

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(a) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of committee rule 9(b), if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance no less than two members of the committee or subcommittee, the committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(b) the committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee or subcommittee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(5).)

SUBPOENA OF ADDITIONAL WITNESSES

(6) Except as provided in investigative hearing rule XI above, the chairman shall re-

ceive and the committee or subcommittee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(6).)

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee or subcommittee. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(7).)

SWORN STATEMENTS

(8) In the discretion of the committee or subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee or subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(8).)

TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee or subcommittee. (House rule XI, clause 2(k)(9).)

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs met on January 26, 1993, and adopted rules for the committee in the 103d Congress.

The enclosed copy of the rules of the committee are provided herewith for the purpose of having them printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as required under the rules of the House.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS One Hundred Third Congress

RULE I

General Provisions

1. (a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in the Committee and subcommittees.

(b) Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

2. The Committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

3. The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year.

RULE II

Powers and Duties

1. The powers and duties of the Committee are all those such as are enumerated or contained in the Rules of the House and the rulings and precedents of the House or the Committee.

2. For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized—

(a) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings;

(b) to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate, and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions are required by clause 5 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection herewith. The ranking minority Member of the full Committee or the relevant subcommittee shall be notified in advance at such times as any Committee funds are expended for investigations and studies involving international travel; and

(c) to require, by subpoena or otherwise (subject to clause 3(a)), the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, in whatever form, as it deems necessary. The Chairperson of the Committee, or any Member designated by the Chairperson, may administer oaths to any witness.

Subpoenas

3. (a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee under clause 2(c) in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under clause 2(c) may be delegated to the Chairperson of the Committee pursuant to such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairperson of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee.

(b) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee under clause 2(c) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

Review of Continuing Programs

4. The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph, a government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

5. The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

Budget Act Reports

6. The Committee shall, on or before February 25 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget—

(a) the Committee's views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(b) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within the Com-

mittee's jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

7. As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate Committee or Committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 or section 602 (in the case of fiscal years 1991 through 1995) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

8. Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE III

Meetings

Regular Meetings

1. Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month while the Congress is in session, and the Chairperson shall provide to each Member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice to that effect. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, when the Chairperson believes that the Committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full Committee and that there is no other timely business to be transacted at a regular meeting, then no Committee meeting shall be held on that day. In such instances, the Chairperson shall not issue the notice of the regular meeting to the Members and the failure to receive such notice shall be treated by the Members as a cancellation of the regular meeting.

Additional and Special Meetings

2. The Chairperson may call and convene, as the Chairperson considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the chair.

3. If at least three Members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairperson, those Members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairperson for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairperson of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairperson does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all Members of the Committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to

be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

Open Meetings

4. (a) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or each subcommittee thereof, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public; provided, however, that no person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to Committee hearings which are provided for by paragraph (b) of this clause, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(b) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present (there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony)—

(1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate clause 6 of Rule IV; or

(2) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in clause 6 of Rule IV.

No Member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall be a majority vote authorize the Committee or a particular subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this paragraph for closing hearings to the public; provided, however, That the Committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

Broadcasting of Committee Meetings

5. Any meeting of the Committee or a subcommittee that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements and limitations of clause 3 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. At all such meetings or proceedings, coverage by radio, television or still photography will be allowed unless specifically forbidden by a record vote of the Committee or subcommittee. The Chairperson of the Committee or of a subcommittee shall determine, in the Chairperson's discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a meeting room. The coverage of any meeting of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the Chairperson of the Committee, the sub-

committee Chairperson, or other Member of the Committee presiding at such meeting, and, for good cause, may be terminated by that Member.

Additional Provisions

6. If the Chairperson of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee the ranking Member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

7. No person other than a Member of Congress, Committee staff, or a person from a Member's staff when that Member has an amendment under consideration, may stand in or be stored at the rostrum area of the Committee unless the Chairperson determines otherwise.

RULE IV

Hearing Procedures

1. The Chairperson, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, and the appropriate subcommittee Chairperson, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Chairperson determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the Chairperson or the subcommittee Chairperson, whichever the case may be, shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The Clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify all Members of the Committee; the Daily Digest; Chief Clerk, Official Reporters to House Committee and the Committee scheduling service of the House Information System as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

2. (a) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, 200 copies of the proposed testimony if the appearance is before the Committee, or 100 copies of the proposed testimony if the appearance is before a subcommittee; provided, however, that this requirement may be modified or waived by the Chairperson of the Committee or appropriate subcommittee, after consultation with the ranking minority Member, when the said Chairperson determines it to be in the best interest of the Committee or subcommittee, and furthermore, that this requirement shall not be mandatory if a witness is given less than seven days notice of appearance prior to a hearing.

(b) The Chairperson may require a witness to limit the oral presentation to a summary of the statement.

3. Upon announcement of a hearing, the Clerk and Staff Director shall cause to be prepared a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other materials) under consideration which shall be made available immediately to all Members of the Committee. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairperson shall make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses

4. When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party Members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairperson by a majority of those minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses

selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

5. Committee Members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairperson for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all Members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one Member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all Members present. The questioning of witnesses in both the full and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairperson, followed by the ranking minority party Member and all other Members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing Members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairperson shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority Members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the Members of the Committee.

Investigative Hearing Procedures

6. The following additional rules shall apply to investigative hearings:

(a) The Chairperson, at any investigative hearing, shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(b) A copy of the Committee rules and rule XI, clause 2 of the Rules of the House shall be made available to each witness.

(c) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(d) The Chairperson may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(e) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(1) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 4(b) of Rule III, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(2) the Committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the Members of the Committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the Committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (e), the Chairperson shall receive and the Committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(g) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public session without the consent of the Committee.

(h) In the discretion of the Committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(i) A witness may review and photostat a copy of his or her testimony given at a pub-

lic session, or if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee.

RULE V

Reporting of Bills and Resolutions

1. (a) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson of the Committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(b) In any event, the report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairperson of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

2. No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless the quorum requirement of clause 1(a) of Rule VI is satisfied.

Committee Reports

3. The report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall include—

(a) a cover page, which must show that supplemental, minority and additional views (if any), the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and the recommendations of the Committee on Government Operations (whenever submitted), are included in the report;

(b) the amendments adopted by the Committee;

(c) a section by section analysis of the bill as reported, whenever possible;

(d) an explanation of the legislation, if the Chairperson decides one is necessary;

(e) a statement of the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of the bill or resolution, including the name of each Member voting for and voting against the motion to report, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members absent;

(f) the oversight findings and recommendation required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(g) the statement required by section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority, new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures;

(h) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the Committee;

(i) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of Rule X of the Rules of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the Committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the Committee's deliberations on the measure;

(j) for a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the Committee, a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy;

(k) a statement in accordance with section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act;

(l) any supplemental, minority, or additional views, if submitted in accordance with clause 5;

(m) the Ramseyer document required under clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House; and

(n) the estimate and comparison of costs incurred in carrying out the bill or resolution, as may be required by clause 7 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

4. The report of Committee, when filed with the House, shall be accompanied by three copies of the bill or resolution as introduced and one copy of the bill or resolution as amended.

5. (a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member, with the Clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed by one or more Members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter. No report shall be filed until the Chairperson has notified and discussed it with the ranking minority Member of the Committee and the Chairperson of the subcommittee from which the legislation emanated or would have emanated. The report of the Committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views and any material submitted under paragraphs (h) and (i) of clause 3 are included as part of the report.

(b) This clause does not preclude—

(1) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(2) the filing by the Committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error or omission in a previous report made by that Committee upon that measure or matter.

Hearing Prints

6. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the Committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(a) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

(b) any decision, determination, or action by a government agency which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal government or the government of the District of Columbia.

RULE VI

Quorums

1. (a) A quorum, for the purpose of reporting any bill or resolution, shall consist of a majority of the Committee actually present, which shall be deemed the case if the records of the Committee establish that a majority of the Committee responded on a roll call vote on that question. No point of order shall lie with the respect to any measure or recommendation on the ground that it was reported without a majority of the Committee actually present unless such point of order was timely made in Committee.

(b) A quorum, for the purpose of taking any action other than the reporting of a bill or resolution, shall consist of one-third of the Members of the Committee.

(c) A quorum, for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence, shall consist of any two Members of the Committee.

RULE VII

Proxies

1. No vote by any Member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure may be cast by proxy unless a proxy authorization is given in writing by the Member desiring to vote by proxy, which authorization shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, shall designate the person who is to execute the proxy authorization, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the Member assigning the vote and shall contain the date and time of the day that the proxy is signed. No proxy shall be voted on a motion to adjourn or shall be counted to make a quorum.

2. Proxies shall have the following form:

Hon. _____
House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

Dear _____:

I will be absent on official business or otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee or subcommittee. I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stead in the consideration of _____ and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. The official business that necessitates my absence is _____.

Member of Congress.

Executed this the _____ day of _____, 19— at the time of — p.m./a.m.

RULE VIII

Subcommittees—Jurisdiction

1. There shall be in the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs the following standing subcommittees:

Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development;

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance;

Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy;

Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance;

Subcommittee on Economic Growth and Credit Formation; and

Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions;

each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of this Committee shall be referred to such subcommittees as follows:

Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development

(a) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development extends to and includes—

(1) all matters relating to housing (except programs administered by the Veterans' Administration), including mortgage and loan insurance pursuant to the National Housing Act; FHA mortgage interest rates; rural housing; housing assistance programs; secondary mortgage market programs and all other activities of FNMA, GNMA, and FHLMC; private mortgage insurance; housing construction and design standards; housing-related energy conservation; housing research and demonstration programs; financial and technical assistance for nonprofit housing sponsors; counseling and technical assistance; regulation of the housing industry (including landlord-tenant relations); real estate lending powers of financial institutions (including regulation of settlement costs);

(2) matters relating to community development and community planning, training and research, including community development block grants; urban renewal; rehabilitation loans and grants; neighborhood facilities grants; open space land and urban beautification grants; water and sewer facilities grants; public facilities loans; advance acquisition of land programs; new communities assistance programs; national urban growth policies; comprehensive planning (including land use and areawide programs); community development training and fellowships; urban research and technologies; and regulation of interstate land sales; and

(3) FHA property improvement loans under title I of the National Housing Act which can be used to finance the preservation of historic structures; community development block grant funds authorized under title I of the 1974 Housing Act which can be used to finance the acquisition and preservation of historic properties; and section 701 comprehensive planning grants to public bodies which can be used to finance surveys of historic sites and structures.

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Deposit Insurance

(b) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Deposit Insurance extends to and includes—

(1) all agencies which directly or indirectly exercise supervisory or regulatory authority in connection with, or provide deposit insurance for, financial institutions, and the establishment of interest rate ceilings on deposits;

(2) all auxiliary matters affecting or arising in connection with the supervisory and regulatory activities of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve System, the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the National Credit Union Administration, together with those activities and operations of any other agency or department which relate to both domestic or foreign financial institutions, including the Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Housing Financial Board;

(3) With respect to financial institutions and the department and agencies which regulate or supervise them, all activities relating to and arising in connection with the matters of chartering, branching, mergers and acquisitions, consolidations, and conversions;

(4) with respect to financial institutions and the agencies which regulate them, all activities relating to and arising in connection with the sale of insurance, securities and other noninsured instruments by financial institutions and their affiliates;

(5) all activities of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy

(c) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy extends to and includes—

(1) all matters relating to all multilateral development lending institutions, including activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies as related thereto, and monetary and financial developments as they relate to the activities and objectives of such institutions;

(2) all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee relating to international trade, including but not limited to the activities of the Export-Import Bank;

(3) the International Monetary Fund, its permanent and temporary agencies, and all matters related thereto; and

(4) international investment policies, both as they relate to United States investments for trade purposes by citizens of the United States and investments made by all foreign entities in the United States.

Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance

(d) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance extends to and includes—

(1) all matters relating to consumer credit, including the provision of consumer credit by insurance companies, and further including those matters in the Consumer Credit Protection Act dealing with truth in lending, extortionate credit transactions, restrictions on garnishments, fair credit reporting and the use of credit information by credit bureaus and credit providers, equal credit opportunity, debt collection practices, and electronic funds transfers;

(2) creditor remedies and debtor defense, Federal aspects of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, credit and debit cards and the preemption of State usury laws;

(3) all matters relating to consumer access to financial services, including the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the Community Reinvestment Act;

(4) the terms and rules of disclosure of financial services, including the advertisement, promotion and pricing of financial services, and availability of government check cashing services;

(5) issues relating to consumer access to savings accounts and checking accounts in financial institutions, including lifeline banking and other consumer accounts;

(6) matters relating to the price of consumer goods, services and commodities, the rationing of consumer products, and hoarding;

(7) all matters relating to the business of insurance not specifically within the jurisdiction of another subcommittee, and includes, but is not limited to, the protection against all risks, perils, hazards and liabilities

by private insurance providers, including the chartering, licensing and supervision of private insurance companies, the regulation of insurance policies and rates, the protection of policyholders, the payment of benefits, and the operation of liquidity facilities for insurance providers;

(8) all matters relating to all government sponsored insurance programs, including those offering protection against crime, fire, flood (and related land use controls), and earthquake hazards; and

(9) shall further extend, but is not limited to, those activities of community credit institutions which provide consumer credit; and

(10) to all matters relating to coins, coinage, currency and medals, including commemorative coins and medals, proof and mint sets and other special coins, the Coinage Act of 1965, gold and silver, including coinage thereof (but not the par value of gold), gold medals, counterfeiting, currency denominations and design, the distribution of coins, and the operations and activities of the Bureau of the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; provided, however, that the Subcommittee shall not schedule a hearing on any commemorative medal or commemorative coin legislation unless the legislation is cosponsored by at least 218 Members of the House.

(11) In considering legislation authorizing Congressional gold medals, and subcommittee shall apply the following standards:

(A) The recipient shall be a natural person;

(B) The recipient shall have performed an achievement that has an impact on American history and culture that is likely to be recognized as a major achievement in the recipient's field long after the achievement;

(C) The recipient shall not have received a medal previously for the same or substantially the same achievement;

(D) The recipient shall be living or, if deceased, shall have been deceased for not less than 5 years and not more than 25 years; and

(E) The achievements were performed in the recipient's field to endeavor, and represent either a lifetime of continuous superior achievements or a single achievement so significant that the recipient is recognized and acclaimed by others in the same field, as evidenced by the recipient having received the highest honors in the field.

Subcommittee on Economic Growth and Credit Formation

(e) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth and Credit Formation extends to and includes—

(1) all matters relating to financial aid to all sectors and elements within the economy, all matters relating to economic growth and stabilization, and all defense production matters as contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and all related matters thereto;

(2) all matters relating to domestic monetary policy and agencies which directly or indirectly affect domestic monetary policy, including the effect of such policy and other financial actions on interest rates, the allocation of credit, and the structure and functioning of domestic and foreign financial institutions;

(3) all private foundations and charitable trusts;

(4) the role of private insurance providers as financial intermediaries in the domestic and global economy, including effect of their activities as credit providers, and their investment policies, but excludes Federal deposit insurance, mortgage and loan insurance, title insurance and the authority insti-

tutions and companies that are affiliated with federally insured depository institutions in insurance activities;

(5) all matters relating to secondary markets organizations (including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation), with the exception of secondary markets for home mortgages (including, but not limited to, the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association); and

(6) shall further extend, but is not limited to, the establishment and operation of Enterprise Zones and those activities of community credit institutions which provide credit for economic growth purposes.

Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations and the resolution of Failed Financial Institutions

(f) Pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions shall have the responsibility of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis—

(1) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities which have responsibility for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated;

(2) any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and present any such recommendations as deemed necessary to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the Committee;

(3) forecasting and future oriented research on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, and shall study all pertinent reports, documents and data pertinent to the jurisdiction of the Committee and make the necessary recommendations or reports thereon to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the Committee;

(4) the resolution of failed insured depository institutions, including the management and disposition of assets of such institutions; and

(5) the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee; provided, however, that

(6) the operations of the Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions shall in no way limit the responsibility of the other subcommittees of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs from carrying out their oversight duties, including the authority of the Financial Institutions Subcommittee to conduct oversight hearings into the activities of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

2. A Member serving as Chairperson of any subcommittee on this Committee shall not also serve as the Chairperson of a subcommittee on any other full Committee or select Committee with legislative jurisdiction; Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a Member serving as subcommittee Chairperson on the Budget Committee; House Administration Committee; Joint Committees; Standards of Official Con-

duct Committee; or House Recording Committee.

RULE IX

Subcommittees—Powers and Duties

1. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairperson and other subcommittee Chairpersons and with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

2. Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the Chairperson of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full Committee, or any Member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the Committee. It shall be the duty of the Chairperson of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take steps or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

3. No bill or joint resolution approved by a subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee unless such measure, as approved, has been made available to all Members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be suspended by the Committee by a two-thirds vote or by the Chairperson, with the concurrence of the ranking minority Member of the full Committee.

4. All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its Members."

5. Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed on the agenda of the Committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full Committee in the order in which they were reported unless the Chairperson after consultation with the ranking minority Member and appropriate subcommittee Chairperson, otherwise directs; Provided, that no bill reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless each Member has been provided with reasonable time prior to the meeting to analyze such bill, together with a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, and a section-by-section justification.

6. No bill or joint resolution may be considered by a subcommittee unless such measure has been made available to all Members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived following consultation with the appropriate ranking minority Member.

7. All Members of the Committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee of which they are not a Member, during the subcommittee's hearings or deliberations

and may participate in such hearings or deliberations after Members of the subcommittee have been given an opportunity to participate, but no such Member who is not a Member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

RULE X

Subcommittees—Referral of Legislation

1. Each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in Rule VIII referred to or initiated by the full Committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks unless, by majority vote of the majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

2. Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until 3 days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the Chairperson of the full Committee and to the Chairperson of each subcommittee that the Chairperson intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee, or at a special meeting of the Committee called for that purpose at which time referral shall be made by the majority Members of the Committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittees of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a Member of the subcommittees. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

3. In carrying out this Rule with respect to any matter, the Chairperson may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with Rule VIII, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter to a special ad hoc Committee appointed by the Chairperson (from the Members of the subcommittees having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full Committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

RULE XI

Subcommittees—Size and Party Ratio

1. To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party Members of the Committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments; Provided, however, that a Member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the Committee.

2. Following shall be the sizes and party ratios for subcommittees:

(a) Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development: Total 31—Democrat 18, Republican 12, Other 1.

(b) Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Deposit Insurance: Total 30—Democrat 18, Republican 12.

(c) Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy: Total 26—Democrat 15, Republican 10, Other 1.

(d) Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance: Total 31—Democrat 18, Republican 12, Other 1.

(e) Subcommittee on Economic Growth and Credit Formation: Total 15—Democrat 9, Republican 6.

(f) Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions: Total 6—Democrat 4, Republican 2.

RULE XII

Budgets

1. The Chairperson, in consultation with the majority Members of the Committee, shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the full Committee, and after consultation with the minority membership, the Chairperson shall include amounts budgeted to the minority Members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority, travel expenses of minority Members and staff, and minority office expenses. All travel expenses of minority Members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted.

2. (a) The Chairperson of each subcommittee, in consultation with the majority Members thereof, shall prepare a budget to include funds for staff, travel, investigations, and miscellaneous expenses as may be required for the work of the subcommittee.

(b) The Chairperson of each subcommittee shall control the funds provided for in the subcommittee budget.

3. The Chairperson shall combine the proposals of each subcommittee with the preliminary budget of the full Committee into a consolidated Committee budget, and shall present the same to the Committee for its approval. The Chairperson shall then take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House.

4. Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee and subcommittee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

5. The Chairperson, the ranking minority Member of the full Committee, or any Chairperson of the subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule XIV within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chairperson may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

RULE XIII

Staff

1. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairperson, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff Members and delegate such authority as the Chairperson determines appropriate.

2. The professional and clerical employees of the Committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be appointed, removed, and their remuneration determined, by the Chairperson, within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee.

3. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the

general supervision and direction of the minority Members of the Committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

4. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority Members of the Committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee; provided, however, that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority staff counterpart.

5. It is intended that the skills and experience of all Members of the Committee staff be available to all Members of the Committee.

6. (a) The Chairperson of each standing subcommittee of this Committee is authorized to appoint one staff Member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee Chairperson.

(b) The ranking minority Member of each standing subcommittee on this Committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority Member.

(c) The staff Members appointed pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee Chairperson not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, provided, however, a staff person appointed by a ranking minority Member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that paid his or her majority staff counterpart.

(d) Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) shall apply to the subcommittees only, and no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(e) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority party Members pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(f) Except as provided by the above provisions, the professional and clerical Members of the subcommittee staffs shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee Chairperson in consultation with and with the approval of a majority of the majority Members of the subcommittee, and with the approval of a majority of the majority Members of the full Committee, within the budget approved for the subcommittee.

(g) The professional and clerical staff of a subcommittee shall be under the supervision and direction of the Chairperson of that subcommittee.

RULE XIV

Travel

1. Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of the Committee Members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full Committee for any Member or any staff Member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairperson. Travel may be authorized by the Chairperson for any Member and any staff Member in connection with the attendance at hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meeting, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject

matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairperson in writing the following:

(a) the purpose of the travel;

(b) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(c) the location of the event for which the travel is being made; and

(d) the names of Members and staff seeking authorization.

2. In the case of travel of Members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matters under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee Chairperson, the ranking minority Member of the full Committee whenever minority staff is involved, and the Chairperson of the full Committee. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairperson only upon the representation by the applicable Chairperson of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of clause 1, and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover the expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee Chairperson to undertake the travel and that there has been compliance where applicable with Rule XII.

3. (a) In the case of travel outside the United States of Members and staff of the Committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairperson, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee Chairperson and the Chairperson. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairperson in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(1) the purpose of the travel;

(2) the dates during which the travel will occur;

(3) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(4) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and

(5) the names of Members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(b) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairperson of the full Committee, the ranking minority Member of the full Committee, or the Chairperson of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairperson for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting).

(c) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (specifically, the traveling Members and staff) shall submit a written report to the Chairperson covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

4. Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official busi-

ness shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel.

RULE XV

Records

1. There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by any three of the Members present or, in the absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

2. All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairperson of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

3. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairperson shall notify the ranking minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of that rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FORD of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for February 2 and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BUYER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HYDE, for 60 minutes, on February 3.

Mr. GOSS, for 60 minutes, each day on February 23 and 24.

Mr. KIM, for 5 minutes, on February 3.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, each day on February 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. KENNELLY, for 5 minutes, on February 4.

Mr. CONYERS, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. PICKLE, for 30 minutes, today.
Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, for 60 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BUYER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

Mr. CLINGER.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. LEWIS of California.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. ROTH.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. CASTLE.

Mr. BATEMAN.

Mr. MICHEL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SYNAR in two instances.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. LLOYD.

Mr. MURTHA.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. DURBIN.

Mr. TOWNS.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to allow another member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to serve on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library in place of the Chairman of the Committee; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 3, 1993, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

567. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Department of

Defense budget for fiscal year 1994 and the outyears through 1999, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 114(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.
568. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 (c) and (e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

569. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Army, transmitting the Army's first report of involuntary reductions of civilian positions required by section 371, National Defense Authorization Act of 1993; to the Committee on Armed Services.

570. A letter from the Secretary of House and Urban Development, transmitting a report on worst case needs in the late 1980's, examining the number and characteristics of very low-income renters with worst case needs for rental assistance; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

571. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report entitled "Escrow Management for Single-Family Residential Property, Phase 2; Report on Servicer Survey"; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

572. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report identifying States and units of local government which use unfit transient facilities as housing for homeless families with children, pursuant to Public Law 101-625, section 825; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

573. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Division, transmitting a report on the activities of the Interagency Coordinating Council, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 794c; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

574. A letter from the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, Chairman, transmitting the annual report of the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1085; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

575. A letter from the Chairman, Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching Board, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and the Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1233b(a)(2), to the Committee on Education and Labor.

576. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement, transmitting the annual report of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2642; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

577. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility, transmitting the annual report of the National Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2642, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

578. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Indian Education, transmitting the 18th Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2642; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

579. A letter from the Chairman, National Board Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, transmitting the annual report of the National Board of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2642; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

580. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Fam-

ily educational rights and privacy, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

581. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Territories and Freely Associated States Educational Grant Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

582. A letter from the Presiding Officer, Advisory Council on Education Statistics, transmitting the 17th annual report of the Advisory Council on Education Statistics, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1221e-1(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

583. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report regarding the types of projects and activities funded under the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 11822; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

584. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy, transmitting two reports: their 17th annual report and a study on the employment effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1775; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

585. A letter from the President, James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the 1992 annual report of the Foundation, pursuant to Public Law 99-591, section 814(b) (100 Stat. 3341-81); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

586. A letter from the National Council on Education Standards and Testing, transmitting the Council's final report covering the period from June 27, 1991 to January 15, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 102-62; section 405 (a) and (b) (105 Stat. 315); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

587. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting notification of expanding the public comment period relative to the expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

588. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, transmitting a report entitled "The Challenge of HIV/AIDS in Communities of Color"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

589. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's report on definitions required by subsection 2307(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

590. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to Taiwan (Transmittal No. DTC-10-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776 (c) and (d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

591. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting his notification that, pursuant to Executive Order 12730, that he is extending for the period January 21, 1993, through January 20, 1994, export controls maintained for foreign policy purposes under the Export Administration Regulations, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2405(o)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

592. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of his determination that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

to Public Law 99-88, chapter V (99 Stat. 323); Public Law 100-461, title I (102 Stat. 2268-3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

593. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 93-6, designating refugees, displaced persons, and victims of conflict from the former Yugoslavia as qualifying for assistance under section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

594. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 93-3, with respect to assistance to and trade with Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

595. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report detailing the current disposition of previous U.S. exports of highly enriched uranium, pursuant to section 903(b) of the Energy Policy Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

596. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the administration's report on United States assistance and economic cooperation strategy for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, pursuant to section 103 of the Freedom Support Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

597. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of surplus real property transferred or leased for public health purposes in fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

598. A letter from the Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting an annual report on activities pursuant to the Inspector General Act, pursuant to Public Law 100-504; to the Committee on Government Operations.

599. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the preservation of certain electronic Federal records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

600. A letter from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a report on activities of the Commission for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1992, including the required management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

601. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the Inspector General for the period through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

602. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting notification of the intent to contract for management and operation of the Department of Energy child development centers using other than competitive procedures, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

603. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for FY 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

604. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities pursuant to the Inspector General Act, pursuant to Public Law 100-504; to the Committee on Government Operations.

605. A letter from the Chairman, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting a semiannual report on activities pursuant to the Inspector General Act, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

606. A letter from the Executive Director, United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting an annual report on activities pursuant to the Inspector General Act, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

607. A letter from the Secretary of Interior, transmitting a copy of the Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Report, Fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 226 note; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

608. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting a proposed plan for the use of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for judgment funds in Docket 117, before the United States Claims Court; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

609. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize financial assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

610. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting a proposed plan for the use of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians of the Soboba Indian Reservation for judgment funds awarded in Docket 80-A-1; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

611. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the amounts deposited in the U.S. Trustee System Fund, and a description of expenditures for the period of October 1, 1990, to September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 99-554, section 115(a) (100 Stat. 3094); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

612. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Report on the Security of State-Issued Documents"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

613. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the adjudication of certain claims against Iraq and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

614. A letter from the Chairman, Little League Baseball, transmitting the organization's annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1084(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

615. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report of the United States Pacific Salmon Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

616. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report on the recent developments involving the Postal Service's Board of Governors and the White House; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

617. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting a report on a list of projects or separable elements of projects which have been authorized, but for which no funds have been obli-

gated during the preceding ten full fiscal years, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 579a; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

618. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a copy of Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit Systems: Conditions and Performance, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 307(f); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

619. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Army on a study done by the Army Corps of Engineers of possible flood control, water and recreation development, and other allied purposes at Black Hawk County, IA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

620. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on Steel Initiative Management Plan Research and Development Activities, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 5107; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

621. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Geographic Index of Environmental Articles, 1991; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

622. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the second biennial report on Federal agency use of the technology transfer authorities contained in the Stevenson-Wylder Act; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

623. A letter from the Department of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on the activities of the Foreign Trade Zones Board for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 81p(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

624. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the taxation of Social Security and Railroad Retirement Benefits in calendar years 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401 note; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

625. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's activities relating to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for Calendar Year 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2286e(b); jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

626. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on accounts containing unvouchered expenditures that are potentially subject to audit by the General Accounting Office, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3524(b); jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations, Appropriations, and the Budget.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. A report on 1992 Comprehensive Oversight Initiative of the Committee on Ways and Means (Rept. 103-7). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 1. A bill to grant family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances; with an amendment (Rept. 103-8, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 1. A bill to grant family

and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances; with an amendment (Rept. 103-8, Pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SWIFT: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 2. A bill to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-9). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 58. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to grant family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances (Rept. 103-10). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 707. A bill to establish procedures to improve the allocation and assignment of the electromagnetic spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 708. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H.R. 709. A bill entitled, the "California-Mexico Border Drug Trafficking Reduction Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 710. A bill to protect children from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in the provision of children's services, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate guidelines for instituting nonsmoking policy in buildings owned or leased by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 711. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to ensure that handguns are available only to persons with demonstrated knowledge and skill in their safe use, maintenance, and storage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 712. A bill to require certain entities receiving United States funds from the International Fund for Ireland to comply with the MacBride principles; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 713. A bill concerning paramilitary groups and British security forces in Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 714. A bill to increase the number of weeks for which emergency unemployment compensation is payable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIELDS of Texas:

H.R. 715. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to extend the prohibitions

against assaulting certain Federal officers and employees to State or local officials assisting in the enforcement of Federal criminal law at the request of a Federal agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 716. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish an interest penalty for failure to make prompt payments under service contracts with small business concerns; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 717. A bill to reauthorize special immigrant provisions for certain retirees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 718. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit for the purchase of domestically manufactured automobiles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANDY (for himself, Mr. ORTON, Mr. GOODLING, Ms. DUNN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 719. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals an exclusion for contributions made pursuant to a salary reduction arrangement to accounts established pursuant to employer-provided family and medical leave plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 720. A bill to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KASICH (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

H.R. 721. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to extend the ban on physician self-referrals to all payors and to radiology and diagnostic imaging services, radiation therapy services, physical therapy services, and durable medical equipment; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona):

H.R. 722. A bill to provide Indian education assistance to carry out the purposes of title IV of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988, Public Law 100-696, to provide for reimbursement to the Treasury by certain private parties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WELDON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. MICA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 723. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expedite the deportation and exclusion of criminal aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to restore the duty rate that prevailed under the Tariff Schedules of the United States for certain twine, cordage, ropes, and cables; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACHTLEY (for himself, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 725. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to create a new part under such title to provide access to services

for medically underserved populations not currently served by federally qualified health centers, by providing funds for a new program to allow federally qualified health centers and other qualifying entities to expand such centers' and entities' capacity and to develop additional centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MACHTLEY (for himself, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 726. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exempt mental health services furnished to an individual who is a resident of a nursing facility from the limitation on the amount of incurred expenses for mental health services that may be taken into account in determining the amount of payment for such services under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to provide for health insurance coverage for pregnant women and children through employment-based insurance and through a State-based health plan; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself and Mr. JACOBS):

H.R. 728. A bill to provide for the inclusion of specific items in any listing of impairments for the evaluation of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection prescribed in regulations of the Secretary for use in making determinations of disability under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 729. A bill to prohibit discrimination by the States on the basis of nonresidency in the licensing of dental health care professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 730. A bill to establish a National Center for Biological Resources—Research and Development—to facilitate the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information relating to the sustainable use, research, development, and conservation of biological resources; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 731. A bill to reduce the cost of operating the military service academies, to establish a program of college scholarships to assist the education of students in exchange for service in the Federal Government, and to increase Montgomery GI bill benefits; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 732. A bill to provide for fair and non-partisan administration of Federal elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 733. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the disclosure of certain information in connection with the solicitation of charitable contributions by mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PASTOR (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, and Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona):

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of certain Federal benefits, services, and assistance to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey:

H.R. 735. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to exclude from consideration as

family income for purposes of Federal housing assistance programs certain rebates and refunds for the cost of State property taxes paid through rent; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. PARKER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. PICKETT):

H.R. 736. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the qualified military benefits received by retired military personnel serving as administrators or instructors in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REYNOLDS (for himself and Mr. TUCKER):

H.R. 737. A bill to provide for the manufacturer or importer of a handgun or an assault weapon to be held strictly liable for damages that result from the use of the handguns or assault weapon, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the excise tax on firearms and use a portion of the revenues from such tax to assist hospitals in urban areas to provide medical care to gunshot victims who are not covered under any health plan; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 738. A bill to repeal the minimum adjustments to prices of fluid milk under Federal marketing orders and to establish basing points in various geographical areas of the United States for purposes of determining prices to be paid to milk producers under such orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 739. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 740. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide Federal penalties for stalking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. GINGRICH):

H.R. 741. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to provide welfare families with the education, training, job search, and work experience needed to prepare them to leave welfare within 2 years, to authorize States to conduct demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of policies designed to help people leave welfare and increase their financial security, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Agriculture, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYNAR (for himself and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 742. A bill to amend chapter 11, of title 31, United States Code, to require that the annual budget submitted by the President includes a statement of revenues obtained from the sale, lease, and transfer of Government assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SYNAR:

H.R. 743. A bill to amend the National Park Service Concession Policy Act to foster com-

petition among concessions, to improve management of concessions consistent with the preservation of resources and the purposes of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming:

H.R. 744. A bill to provide for a water purchase contract by Kirby Ditch Irrigation District and by Bluff Irrigation District in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 745. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Goshen Irrigation District, WY, certain lands and irrigation structures relating to the Fort Laramie Division of the North Platte Project; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 746. A bill to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZELIFF (for himself and Mr. SWETT):

H.R. 747. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to modify the criteria used for the selection of military installations for closure and realignment under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to proclaim March 20, 1993, as "National Agriculture Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution designating March 1, 1993, through March 5, 1993, as "National Saleswomen Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of September 19, 1993, through September 25, 1993, and of September 18, 1994, through September 24, 1994, as "National Rehabilitation Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution designating October 1993 as "National School Attendance Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURTHA (for himself and Mr. SAXTON):

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Dr. Alice Stokes Paul; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning November 21, 1993, and the week beginning November 20, 1994, each as "National Family Caregivers Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution concerning human rights in the north of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Vatican should recognize the State of Israel and should establish diplomatic relations with that country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

37. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade being moved from Fort Monmouth to Fort Gordon, GA; to the Committee on Armed Services.

38. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to permitting full concurrent receipt of military longevity retired pay and service-connected disability compensation benefits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

39. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to maintaining and increasing funding for weatherization programs; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

40. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to an energy strategy; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. CALVERT introduced a bill (H.R. 748) for the relief of John M. Ragsdale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1: Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CLEMENT, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. FINGERHUT, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. E.B. JOHNSON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOWEY, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. MCHALE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. MEEK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MINGE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OBEY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. WATT, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 2: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. E.B. JOHNSON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 4: Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 5: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. APLEGATE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEHMAN, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. McLAUGHLIN, Ms. MEEK, Mr. MILLER of Califor-

nia, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PENNY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WISE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. DIXON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 7: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 18: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. MALONEY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. BAESLER, Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DICKS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. REED, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ORTON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. WATT.

H.R. 23: Mr. MOORHEAD.
H.R. 24: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. SPENCE.

H.R. 25: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SHEPHERD, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, Mr. STARK, and Mr. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 26: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SABO, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SWIFT, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 34: Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. PARKER, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 37: Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FROST, and Mr. LEVY.

H.R. 93: Mr. MCCREY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. WALKER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HYDE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. COX, Ms. DUNN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 94: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. BERREUTER.

H.R. 118: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 159: Mr. WALSH, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. McHUGH, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 163: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 166: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 299: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 301: Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H.R. 302: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. KIM, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. REGULA, and Ms. SHEPHERD.

H.R. 304: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HERGER, Ms. LONG, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 306: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 324: Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. FISH, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. PETE GEREN.

H.R. 349: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. STARK, and Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 419: Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MANN, and Mr. SCOTT.

H.R. 441: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H.R. 454: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 465: Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 494: Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. FROST, Ms. MEEK, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. McKEON, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 499: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WYNN, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Ms. MEEK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WATT, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STOKES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.R. 526: Mr. DIXON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. WATT, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. GENE GREEN.

H.R. 538: Mr. ACKERMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 543: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 546: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FROST, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 556: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 557: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 562: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 563: Mr. COX, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 567: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 570: Mr. DORNAN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SISISKY, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 571: Mr. FROST, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 583: Ms. FOWLER and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 584: Ms. FOWLER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 585: Mr. WELDON.

H.R. 667: Mr. STUMP, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. MICA, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SOLOMON, Miss COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. ROGERS.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.J. Res. 46: Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

H.J. Res. 61: Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BERREUTER, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. EWING, Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HERGER, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LEVY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. COBLE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DINGELL, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Ms. MEEK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MINETA, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. HAMBURG.

H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. KING.

H. Res. 16: Mr. ROTH, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. EMERSON.

H. Res. 32: Ms. LOWEY, Mr. LEVY, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. KING.

H. Res. 40: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H. Res. 41: Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H. Res. 45: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BAKER of California, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, follows:

11. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Office of the County Legislature, Suffolk County, NY, relative to reinstating funding for Peconic Bay Estuary; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.